"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local showers, somewhat cooler today; Sunday probably fair; moderate southerly winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,427. ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MORE OF GREECE ABANDONS KING; NAVY AFFECTED

Athens and Peloponnesos Still Loyal, but the Capital Grows Restless.

WARNINGS STUCK ON WALLS

One Calls on Constantine Either to Draw the Sword or to Abdicate.

VENIZELOS ALL POWERFUL

Government Fears to Interfere with ex-Premier—Fleet Around Cruiser Suspected of Disloyalty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Sept. 22, (Dispatch to the London Daily Mail.)—Magna est veritas et prevalebit—Great is truth and it shall prevail, runs the Latin proverb. Today in this other classic country the Greek censorship, as the Greek soldier and the Greek cities and the Greek flag, has passed into less timid unofficial hands and the truth can here, too, prevail.

Surely never in the history of the modern world has the truth been stranger. The Kingdom of Greece is now only a name. Saloniki, Thasos, Chios, Sammos and Mytilene are no longer governed from Athens. Crete and the Isles of the Cyclades are about to follow suit. An independence proclamation has been issued in Epirus and Larissa, and all the country round is merely biding its time. Only Athens and Peloponnesos remain, for Phocis and Acarnania are wavering too, and as for Athens, the walls of the city are pasted with newspapers in the form of placards, across which, in leaded type, are headlines such as this: "A Last Appeal to the King" and "Draw the Sword O King, or Abdicate."

Before me as I write is a newspaper half a foot of whose front page is covered with a declaration in huge type by a former courtier of the King who declares: "We have gone over to the revolutionary state and have disobeyed the commands of the King and Government driven by the treason of Kavala. When you perceive me, a fanatical enemy hitherto of the Liberal Party, hastening to join the rising you can judge of the magnitude of the catastrophe."

The King's authority and the King's prestige have almost gone. More than that. Up at Tatoi intrenchments have been thrown up for the protection of the royal palace. There are houses in Athens, says the press, where there are quantities of arms, and I believe the press to be quite correct. A hundred men are detailed as guards to this house, twenty to that, and thirty to another.

It may seem strange that I should speak so openly of all this, but it is no more than an open secret and there is none who dares interfere with it. An official force as represented by the King and a national force as represented by Venizelos exist side by side in Athens and the former dare not challenge the least act of the latter and the latter can act as it pleases. If Venizelos leaves, as he well may, to take up the leadership of a separate Government in one of the islands or somewhere on the mainland, he can go where he chooses and will be able to make his departure quite openly.

The crux of the whole matter in Greece is that the King made a rash promise of nonintervention to his brother-in-law, the Kaiser. As far back as last October he confessed it to a member of one of the allied legations in Athens, nor laid on him any obligation of secrecy. It is the sense of this that the King has mistakenly clung, though surely he must yet come to see that since it was given without consulting his Ministers it is null and void. It was a mistaken sense of honor which led him into a policy which, if not pro-German, forced him into the companionship of the pro-Germans. He called Gounaris and Skouloudis to power because he knew they were likely to do nothing, and his sole object during that period of corrosive Government and since has been to temporize.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Sept. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Government, having suspicions that 300 men out of the crew of 450 of the cruiser Averoff are preparing to join the Saloniki movement, has ordered the rest of the fleet to surround the cruiser. This is the situation at the time of wiring.

ATHENS, Sept. 22.—Further disorders in Greek Macedonia, where a revolutionary movement has been in progress for some time, were reported today.

A dispatch from Kozhani, (a town of some 10,000 inhabitants, fifty-five miles southeast of Monastir,) says the Greek civil authorities have been removed from office by the inhabitants. The police chief and Major Karapanos, the military Governor, with a company of the Thirty-first Regiment of the line, are said to have joined the uprising.

Constantino Melas, Deputy for Janina, has published an appeal to the inhabitants of Epirus, asking them to join in the national defense movement started at Saloniki.

BARON SCHENK IN BERLIN.

Says Greek Gendarmes Wept When They Expelled Him.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 22.—The Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger announces that Baron von Schenk, former chief director of German propaganda in Greece, who was sent out of Greece by the Entente Powers, has reached Berlin. In an interview in the Lokal-Anzeiger, he is reported as saying:

"Greece now is completely under the thumb of Venizelos, although the people are still our friends. When the gendarmes came to expel me, they wept, saying, 'Excuse us for what we are compelled to do under the stress of circumstances, and for which we are very sorry.'"

FLORIDA—CUBA—ATLANTA & S. W. Quick Schedules. Solid steel trains. Inquire Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1,164 B'way—Advt.

U-Boat Sinks Transport In the Mediterranean

BERLIN, Sept. 22, (via Sayville.)—The Admiralty announced today that a hostile transport was sunk in the Mediterranean on Sept. 17 by a German submarine. The statement says:

"A German submarine on Sept. 17 sank in the Mediterranean a completely filled hostile transport. The steamer sank in 43 seconds."

PLUNGES TO DEATH FROM 5TH AV. HOUSE

Lunatic Breaks Into Mrs. Wormser's Home and Leaps Out of Fourth-Floor Window.

CROWD SEES FATAL DROP

Suicide Meets Butler, Complains That He Is Dying of Thirst, and Asks for Poison.

Blasts from police whistles and the cries of three young women in the dress of maids drew a crowd in front of the home of Mrs. Isidore Wormser, 836 Fifth Avenue, at 8 o'clock last night. Motor cars and pedestrians halted and men and women ran from other houses in the block, the one between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets, where are the home of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Frank J. Gould, William Guggenheim, and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman.

"There's a burglar in the house," the young women cried. "He broke in the front door, and the butler's fighting with him. Oh, get a policeman, someone."

But no policeman was in sight, and the crowd stood, hesitant, until someone's cry of "There he is now!" caused the throng to glance aloft. On the sill of a window on the fourth floor stood a man. He balanced there as though about to dive and then plunged forward and outward. He crashed down on to the sidewalk in the very midst of the crowd and almost at the feet of Policeman Lochmeyer of the Arsenal Station, who had run up and had been trying to push through to the front door of the Wormser home.

Lockmeyer picked the man up, put him into a wagon that had halted at the curb, and ordered the driver to hurry with him to the Presbyterian Hospital. Then the policeman ran into the house and found Nicholas Heisdorff, the butler, shaken and excited, descending from the top floor.

"Is he dead?" demanded the butler. "Poor chap. He was crazy. He wasn't a burglar. I tried to stop him, but he jumped too quickly."

Then Heisdorff, with the young women to help him, told how he and they, Mrs. Wormser's maids, Barbara Mutter, Theda Atterman, and Emify Essig, had been in the basement when they heard the crash of breaking glass on the floor above. Mrs. Wormser is out of the city and, knowing no one else should be in the house, they hurried upstairs.

A man stood just inside the front door, the big plate glass panel of which had been shattered. The storm door beyond stood open. The man seemed dazed and, when the girls began to scream, made a rush upstairs. Heisdorff followed him as the girls ran into the street and called for help.

The fugitive kept on until he had reached the top floor, where the butler cornered him in the hall. He did not try to fight, but exclaimed:

"Give me a glass of water. I am dying of thirst."

Heisdorff, astonished and suspecting a ruse to throw him off his guard, suggested:

"If you'll take a seat in here I'll get you some water."

The man followed into a bedroom and took the chair Heisdorff pointed out, and which he could keep within sight as he drew a glass of water from an adjoining lavatory. The intruder gulped it down as though he were really as thirsty as he had said, and then he remarked:

"I think I'm crazy. I want to die. Is that poison in those bottles?"

He pointed to two perfume bottles on a dresser, and Heisdorff, still suspicious, assured him that it was not.

"Then I'm going to jump out of the window. I want to die," persisted the stranger, who rose and opened a window.

Until he stepped on to the sill the butler did not try to stop him, for he knew the window offered no means of escape, and he still was skeptical. He leaped forward too late when the man actually plunged, and from the window saw him land in the street.

In the hospital the man regained consciousness long enough to say he was Thomas Kenny, 34 years old, and married, of 115 Willow Avenue, the Bronx. He was injured internally, and both his hips were fractured. He soon became unconscious again and died at 10:10 o'clock.

PASS $1,767,600,000 CREDIT.

French Deputies Vote Huge Amount for the War.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The Chamber of Deputies today voted unanimously the 8,838,000,000 franc war credit asked by the Government.

The Socialist Party, with the exception of the three "Kienthalists," Deputies Blanc, Raffin-Dugens, and Brizon, resolved at a special meeting today to vote for the war credits demanded by the Finance Minister, M. Ribot. The resolution, while rejecting "any policy of prolonging the war for the sake of conquest," adds: "We are ready to make every effort to insure the territorial integrity of a France which includes Alsace-Lorraine."

The "Kienthalist Deputies" gained their title by reason of the fact that they attended some time ago at Kienthal, Switzerland, an international conference of Socialists, at which, among others, were present Herr Hoffman, a member of the Prussian Diet, and editor of the Vorwärts, and Herr Pliessner, a Deputy from Saxony.

The French Socialist Party issued a statement in May declaring that it had not authorized any members to act as delegates at the conference in Switzerland.

SAYS MACKENSEN HAS OUTFLANKED RUMANIAN LINE

Berlin Reports Rout of Foe, but Bucharest Tells of Light Attacks Repulsed

AND INVADERS DIGGING IN

Their Plight from Lack of Supplies Called Tragic in Advices to Rome.

CONVOYS SUNK ON DANUBE

Communications Also Cut by Rain, Which Has Made Roads Impassable, It Is Asserted.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Field Marshal von Mackensen, whose army in Dobrudja, it was reported yesterday, was retreating before an onslaught of the Russo-Rumanian army, has turned the tables on the defenders, according to an official announcement today from Berlin, by means of an encircling counter-attack which has forced his enemies back in disorder.

No verification of this victory is contained in the official report from Bucharest, however, which says that attacks on this flank by "some units" were repulsed, and that the German-Bulgar-Turk forces have halted their retirement and are digging themselves in.

Newspaper dispatches assert that Mackensen's army is in a serious plight by reason of its inability to obtain supplies.

Following is the text of the German Army Headquarters' bulletin:

In Dobrudja strong Rumanian forces attacked southwest of Toorai Sari, (fourteen miles southwest of Constanza.) By an encircling counter-attack by German-Bulgarian-Turkish troops against the flank and rear of the enemy the Rumanians are being driven back in disorder.

The official communication issued from Bucharest says:

On the north and northwest fronts there were unimportant engagements. We took 140 prisoners and two machine guns.

On the south front in Dobrudja the enemy has stopped his retreat and is fortifying himself. We put to flight some units from the enemy's right flank.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed Cernavoda, killing seven men, or whom two were soldiers, and also several animals and destroying three houses.

The latest official report to reach here from Sofia is dated yesterday and presumably covers the situation anterior to that day, which was marked by heavy attacks against Mackensen's army. It reads:

Rumanian front—Along the Danube the day was quiet. In Dobrudja our detachments are consolidating their positions. Yesterday was marked by feeble actions only. German aeroplanes successfully attacked the enemy railway line near Coernavoda causing great damage. A Russian squadron of twenty fighting units unsuccessfully bombarded the heights north and east of the village of Perveila. Our hydroplanes frustrated an attack by hostile hydroplanes on Varna.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 21.—A telegram from Switzerland states that for the last three days the army of Field Marshal Mackensen in Dobrudja has been in a tragic position, as rain has ruined the roads and cut his communications.

His army is without food and munitions. Convoys of food coming down the Danube from Rustchuk have been sunk by the Rumanian artillery.

Warships and Transports Bombed.

BERLIN, Sept. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"German seaplanes on Sept. 20," says a report issued by the Admiralty under date of Sept. 21, "successfully attacked with bombs two Russian ships used as starting places for aeroplanes which, escorted by one cruiser and several destroyers, approached the Bulgarian Coast near Varna. The hostile sea forces were compelled to retire immediately and were pursued by our seaplanes.

"German hydroaeroplanes later successfully attacked hostile transport steamers at Constanza and dropped bombs on the railroads in northern Dobrudja. In spite of heavy shelling all the raiders returned."

SAY BULGARS WEAKEN.

Rumanians Also Aver Morale of Austro-Hungarians Is Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Along the Danube front the Rumanians have developed a vigorous artillery offensive, the enemy positions being swept by shell fire. Signs are not wanting that the Bulgarian offensive is weakening. Their regiments hurriedly dispatched to the Danube front at the opening of Rumanian hostilities were considerably below full war strength and have been still further depleted by heavy losses in the recent fighting in Dobrudja.

The enemy last night made a fresh series of counterattacks on the Dobrudja lines, but were easily repulsed with loss. The news from Transylvania is of a most gratifying character. The Rumanians are slowly but surely advancing. They have driven the enemy from difficult mountain positions which in each case were stormed and carried by assault. The morale of the Austro-Hungarians is badly broken by recent defeats suffered at the hands of the Rumanians.

The newspapers devote much space to a discussion of Bulgarian atrocities and especially to Bulgarian countercharges of cruelty levelled against the Rumanian soldiers. The press here describes the Bulgars as Asiatic savages with the thinnest possible veneer of civilization and calls the world to judge impartially between the Rumanian, who throughout the previous Balkan war was noted for his humanity, and the soldiers of Czar Ferdinand, whom an impartially constituted Balkan committee found guilty of the most abominable series of outrages against the civilian population of their Balkan allies.

America the Nation to Bring About Peace, Count Apponyi Tells Hungarian Parliament

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Budapest papers received in London contain the following report of a statement made by Count Albert Apponyi in the Hungarian Parliament in the course of a speech on the foreign policy of the Government and regarding the absence of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Washington.

"It is one of the failures of the Foreign Minister that he did not appoint an Ambassador in place of the discharged Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington. We are all living in hope that when at last peace comes and when the time arrives for a neutral power to offer her services, it will be the great republic across the Atlantic as most fit for a work of such magnitude. We all hope the United States Administration will take the affair in hand sooner or later when they deem it proper to do so, and we find ourselves not even represented diplomatically in a proper manner.

"I know that certain steps or hints were offered on the part of the United States to the effect that the position of Ambassador should be filled by the monarchy. In spite of this we have not yet moved, although the interests of the monarchy demand that we should have a reliable and able representative there.

"How does the Foreign Minister wish to solve this question, and when?"

In Hungarian political circles it is rumored that should Count Apponyi himself be asked to accept the mission as Ambassador to Washington he would not refuse to do so and that his appointment would be received most favorably in America, considering that they know him there very well and that he has an international reputation of high standing. It is not considered impossible that should Count Andrassy become Foreign Minister of the monarchy in the near future, Count Apponyi would undertake the job in Washington.

AMSTERDAM, Saturday, Sept. 23.—Premier Tisza, replying in the Hungarian House of Deputies to a question concerning the vacancy in the post of Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, according to dispatches received here from Budapest, replied: "I can assure the House that all competent authorities in the monarchy set great value on the relations with the United States. In due time we shall find a way for an appropriate settlement of the matter."

PAGE AND PRESIDENT DISCUSS CENSORSHIP

Ambassador Goes to Shadow Lawn for Instructions in British Controversy.

MUST MEET OUR DEMANDS

Business Men Will Hear Today Mr. Wilson's Views on Eight-Hour Law and Financial Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 22.—Walter Hines Page, Ambassador to England, had an appointment tonight to confer with President Wilson about British interference with American trade and mails. A freight wreck at South Amboy held up his train, and as a result he did not get to Long Branch until 10 o'clock instead of 8, the hour set.

Mr. Page will stay at Shadow Lawn tonight to give him an opportunity to go into the situation thoroughly with the President. Mr. Wilson is expected to assure Mr. Page that this Government will insist strongly on the position assumed in its last note to Great Britain, and will not tolerate the present abuses of the censorship with which England is charged. Mr. Page's visit is thought to be prompted partly by the British reply to Secretary Lansing's note, which is now on its way to Washington.

President Wilson will make his first speech in the campaign before a delegation of New Jersey business men at Shadow Lawn tomorrow afternoon. The gates leading into the grounds will be thrown open to the public at 2 o'clock, half an hour before the President will appear, and preparations have been made to care for several thousand persons.

The President will speak extemporaneously, and while he has not told anyone exactly what he will say, it is thought he will take up the issues in regard to business legislation raised by the Republicans. He is expected to deal particularly with the eight-hour law. It is believed that Mr. Wilson in his treatment of the subject will make it plain that he is not debating it with Mr. Hughes or defending the legislation against attack. His talk, it is thought, will be confined mostly to an explanation of the law and an outline of the Administration's attitude toward legislation intended to prevent general railway strikes.

On Monday the President will leave for Baltimore to address the National Grain Dealers' Association, where he is expected to explain further the attitude of the Administration toward business legislation.

On Thursday of next week he will greet a band of Boy Scouts at Shadow Lawn and next Saturday he will address representatives of the League of Young Men's Democratic Clubs. The President has decided not to speak at the Trenton State Fair next Wednesday. He is said to feel that his speeches in New Jersey should be confined to addresses at Shadow Lawn.

MAIL SITUATION IMPROVES.

England's Arrangements with Our Government Result in Less Delay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Great Britain's delay in answering the American note regarding mail seizures, sent to London May 24, is believed by Allied diplomats here to be due largely to a desire to give first a practical working demonstration of changes recently instituted in censorship methods, notably with regard to shipping documents. They declare the practice of expediting the handling of such papers by passing them through the censor's office in special marked packets already has removed one of the principal causes of complaint set forth in the American protest.

State Department officials consistently have declined to indicate the possible effect of this modification on the department's attitude in the mails controversy. It is recalled, however, that when Great Britain in a previous note gave assurances that seized mail would be expedited as much as possible, the United States replied that one of the chief causes of displeasure here over the allied censorship arose from the conviction that the seizures in themselves are illegal.

The allied diplomats point out that the delay to shipping documents also was emphasized as a cause of complaint in the American note, which gave a list of losses sustained by shippers of perishable goods who had not had the bills of lading necessary to release their shipments.

The conference with exporters to be held in New York by the British Embassy's trade adviser, Sir Richard Crawford, has been postponed until next week. It will be devoted largely to considering the possibility of extending to other classes of delayed mails the arrangements for the collection of damages now in force for parcel post shipments.

Continued on Page 8.

HUGHES VOICELESS BEFORE HUGE CROWD

Unable to Make Himself Heard as He Faces Throng of 20,000 at South Bend.

CAN'T TALK IN OPEN AIR

His Physician So Rules After a Day of Thirteen Speeches to 100,000 Indianians.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 22.—After delivering thirteen more speeches in what is considered the most strenuous campaign tour ever staged in this State, Charles E. Hughes ended the second day of his fight to win Indiana here tonight almost worn out. His voice was husky and uncertain, and gave his physician, Dr. L. D. Alexander, Jr., much concern because there is another hard day's work ahead of the nominee tomorrow. Mr. Hughes, however, refused to give up, and went through the schedule to the end as best he could.

A crowd, estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000, greeted Mr. Hughes here tonight when he appeared on the balcony overlooking the City Hall Square, and because of his faltering voice he was able to say only a few words of greeting, which were heard by a small fraction of the throng.

It was a keen disappointment to Mr. Hughes. He showed plainly the signs of wear and tear, but the reception accorded to him, easily the greatest demonstration since his nomination, had been medicine to jaded nerves and tired body.

Dr. Alexander ruled that he must not talk at all in the open air, and an announcement to that effect was made by Medill McCormick, the Illinois leader. The crowd howled for Hughes, and putting aside those who attempted to restrain him, he stepped to the front of the balcony and struggled gamely to make his voice heard. He tried to shout the word "Americanism" and those near the building caught it and started a cheer. Then his voice trailed off again weakly. He talked for possibly a minute and then stopped when warned that further effort might make it impossible for him to continue his campaign tomorrow.

Later in the evening Mr. Hughes talked at an indoor meeting in the high school and appeared before an overflow meeting. He tried to express his appreciation and by careful use of his voice got through with his speech.

Frank H. Hitchcock met Mr. Hughes here. The whole town turned out to welcome the candidate at the station, and there was a big torchlight parade.

Assails Democratic Expenditures.

Mr. Hughes scarcely had time to eat dinner, because of the schedule which got him here at 8:30 o'clock with a platform meeting at Elkhart twenty minutes before that time, but he jumped into the fight with all vigor. He talked of Americanism, the Adamson law, appropriations for rivers which had no water to recommend them to commerce, and the alleged extravagance of the Democratic Administration. In the latter connection, he made this charge:

"The recent session, which constituted only one-half of the sixty-fourth Congress, appropriated in cash $1,626,439,209 and specifically authorized the additional expenditure of $231,945,275, making a grand total of $1,858,384,484. The Sixty-third Congress—Democratic in both branches—appropriated $2,231,055,150. This was during the first half of the present Administration.

"Deduct the special appropriations for preparedness from the total cash appropriations of the army and navy for the fiscal year 1917, and the total remains $1,277,335,619, an increase over the appropriations of the preceding session of $162,398,607, and an increase over the appropriations of the record Republican session of 1910 of $222,083,762."

At all of the stops today Mr. Hughes was greeted by crowds which the Republican local and State leaders on the train—and it seemed that they boarded the special by the thousands, accompanied by wives, children, and relatives—asserted were among the largest, if not the largest, which ever had greeted a Presidential nominee in Indiana. This cordiality apparently acted as a tonic on Mr. Hughes and kept him going to the end of the schedule, which, as one man expressed it, was "enough to kill any one but Roosevelt or Bryan."

Some of the nominee's friends urged him to slacken up a bit, but when he got started talking to a crowd, although his voice at times all but failed him and he explained huskily that it was necessary for him to talk in a low tone, it was difficult to call him off. This was well illustrated at Frankfort, where, at the solicitation of Mrs. Hughes, a member of the party caught the nominee by the sleeve and urged him to stop, but Mr. Hughes turned, shook his head vigorously, and went on.

All of the political leaders, State and local, as well as the members of the thirteen Reception Committees — everybody seemed to have a Reception Committee badge—all were anxious to get aboard

Continued on Page 8.

LABOR ANSWERS MAYOR'S APPEAL BY ORDERING WALKOUT WEDNESDAY OF EVERY UNIONIST IN NEW YORK CITY

'A Very Wrong Step,' Straus Says of Strike; Union Leaders Pleased, Mayor Is Silent

When Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, joint signer with the Mayor of the letter to union leaders asking them not to declare a sympathetic strike in support of disaffected traction employes, was told last night that the sympathetic strike had been called, he said:

A sympathetic strike is never taken by the public sympathetically. It will be a mistake, a very wrong step. If the carmen's union succeeds in having a sympathetic strike, thereby causing other labor unions to break their contracts, as it has done, it will discourage the making of contracts with labor unions, for contracts are no good unless they are kept.

In explaining the refusal of the leaders to heed the advice of Mayor Mitchel, Hugh Frayne, General Organizer for the State of New York for the American Federation of Labor, said:

The Mayor's letter was fully discussed in the meeting, but did not alter the determination of the leaders to fight for the right to organize. Union men will not ride in cars manned by strikebreakers and policemen. The general suspension was voted without a dissenting vote.

William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the carmen's union, had only this to say:

I am satisfied and happy.

When President Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was asked what he thought of the general strike call, he said:

Nothing. Only, I will say that if a lot of working people want to be misled, it is their business, but it is to be regretted.

When the Mayor was apprised of the strike order he said he had nothing to add to his letter of Thursday.

PICK CITIZENS TO AID POLICE

Woods Orders Captains to Select Ten Men in Each Precinct as Special Guards.

NO NEED FOR MILITIA

Commissioner Says He Is Sure the Police Can Handle Alone Any Trouble That Arises.

Police Commissioner Woods took steps last night to increase the guards available for strike duty by instructing the captains to select ten civilians in each precinct to be sworn in as special policemen. This will add nearly 900 men to the force.

"I am anxious to know just how big a proposition the strike will be," said the Commissioner last night. "As to the department, I believe we will not experience any great difficulty in taking care of the situation. In fact, I may state that we will be able to attend to it effectively. In spite of the calls on the department because of the car strike, we will have men enough to guard the city."

The Commissioner, in commenting upon the statement of the Mayor on Thursday night in the letter which he and Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission sent to the labor leaders, said:

"The Mayor merely meant that if the unprecedented situation arose in which the militia were needed he would use his power to call on them. I do not expect the development of any situation with which the police of New York City will not be able to cope."

Including the 300 men on the eligible list for appointment who may be put on the force at once if grave disorders arise, the Department has, with the civilian deputies, 1,200 men available, besides the regular force.

No special preparations have been made by the District Attorney to deal with violations of criminal law which might arise out of a sympathetic strike. A member of Mr. Swann's staff explained last night that the machinery for bringing about indictment and punishment of offenders as it now existed was ample to meet any conditions that might come up.

Mr. Swann has already made known his intention of invoking the most drastic statutes against those who endanger the lives of persons in the street cars. The police and Magistrates are cooperating with them by preferring misdemeanor or felony charges against those guilty of strike disorders, instead of the minor charge of disorderly conduct, which is usually preferred in such cases.

The District Attorney has made plain his desire not to prejudge any class of citizens who are parties to the traction controversy and for that reason he has tried to avoid public statements of his attitude toward participants, beyond making it plain that he will proceed unhesitatingly whenever evidence of violations is put in his hands. He feels that the situation has become so tense it is best at this time not to threaten. The ends of justice can be served better, he thinks, by taking each case as an individual occurrence and proceeding with it precisely as though no untoward condition existed.

Such accusations against strikers as have been brought to him he has presented to a Grand Jury in the regular way when, in his judgment, the evidence justified it, but not a great many cases of violence of more than police court importance actually have been brought to him.

On the other hand, Mr. Swann's assistants pointed out last night, his prompt taking up of the pamphlet sent by Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, to members of the Grand Jury, in which Mr. Shonts urged conspiracy indictments against the labor leaders, proved that the District Attorney was just as anxious to determine whether traction officials had violated the law as he was to prosecute the strikers who had.

SAYS MITCHEL HASTENED STRIKE

Threatened Military Force Without Just Provocation, Declares Labor Leader.

THEN ABANDONED HIS DUTY

Unionists Charge City Government Has Been Delivered to a 'Five-Man-Money-Despotism.'

Mayor Mitchel's warning that he might use both civil and military force to suppress strike disorders hastened the calling of a genera strike, so Edward F. Cassidy, a member of the central bodies' steering committee of five, told 110 representatives of the Central Federated Union and other independent organizations last night at Labor Temple. The delegates voted unanimously to ratify the action of the committee for a general strike.

"We had hoped the Mayor would fix things up," Mr. Cassidy said. "But the Mayor's threat to use military force did not improve the temper of the men. The violence in this strike has been inconsiderable, and when he announced what he would do in case of disorders he was anticipating violence without any just cause."

The delegates, after passing a sympathy resolution, left the meeting to report to the local unions, most of which are members of the Central Federated Union, how matters stood and to bring back to the central committee before Wednesday word of the action the different unions were to take.

Mr. Cassidy, James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor; Henry Waxton, Treasurer of the United Garment Workers' Union, and Samuel Martin of the American Association of Ladies' Garment Cutters, made speeches, in which they attacked the Interborough officials and the newspapers. The Interborough officials were referred to as "little tin gods, dressed with a little brief authority," and William B. Fitzgerald was described as "the highest type of trade unionist in the world."

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, read to the delegates this statement prepared by the Committee of Five and addressed "To the Public in General":

Five Men Rule the City.

We have to report to you a condition that calls for your deepest consideration and that should rouse every man and woman in this city to most vigorous and effective protest. We have to report to you these facts: This city is under the control of a government of men who are not taxpayers of this city, who have not been elected to any office, and some of whom are not residents of this city.

The elected Government of this city has stepped aside to give way to a government of five men. These men are T. P. Shonts, Frank Hedley, Frederick W. Whitridge, James L. Quackenbush, and Leo C. Berghoff.

The wish of these men today is to evade the law of New York City. The police force of the city is at their command. The Mayor, his cabinet, and the Board of Aldermen have ceased to operate to all intents and purposes.

There is in this city at the behest of these five men an army of criminals and general nondescripts recruited from the nation's gutters and cesspools, none of them citizens of New York and none of them pays any taxes toward the support of this city.

The police force makes its regular business to protect this gutter army. The police force also makes its business not to protect those men and women who have their homes here, who by their labor help to keep the city healthy, happy, and clean.

Day by day the men and women who live in this city and who help, by their labor and their taxes, to support it and its government,, are assaulted, arrested, and sent to hospitals and prison because the new and foreign government of five men is in control of the city.

About fifty arrests are being made each day. These arrests are of our own people. These outsiders who have come here because the men of great money power have brought them here are safe in this city, no matter what they may do, and they are constantly doing violence. They are a menace to life and limb during every hour of their presence.

Such a condition is almost without a parallel. Such a complete abdication of power by the lawfully elected Government is unheard of. It calls for

Continued on Page 2.

MAY INVOLVE 750,000

Leaders of 80 Unions First to Order a "Suspension of Work."

OTHERS TO VOTE ON IT

Unwillingness of Union Men to Ride on Strikebreaking Cars Pretext for Drastic Action.

LEADERS BLAME MITCHEL

Say His Letter Hastened Action —Strike Without Parallel in This Country.

Representatives of organized labor, who have made common cause with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes in its fight with the traction companies, voted yesterday a general suspension of work by every union wage earner in New York and vicinity, effective on Wednesday morning next.

This was their answer to the written appeal of Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission that "sober second thought" might hold them in check. So far as is known, no such action was ever heretofore taken by trades unions of this country, nor was a strike involving so many trades ever called. If successful the strike would call from work a maximum of 750,000 men and women.

Many persons, among them Mayor Mitchel and other city officials, expressed doubt last night as to the ability of the leaders to carry out this ambitious undertaking, but that, at least, is their intention as expressed by them after adopting the vote for a general suspension of work.

Allied Trades Vote to Strike.

They admitted that every union in the city would have to take another vote on the proposal before Wednesday morning, but they insisted that this was a matter of routine that could not change the result of yesterday's action.

The vote yesterday of the leaders was adopted in keeping with a pledge that had been made to the Amalgamated Association more than a week ago, that organized labor in this city, under the leadership of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, would "fight to a finish" the master-and-servant contracts signed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Railways Company and their non-union service employes.

It was predicated on the contention that the action of the traction officials in employing strikebreakers, and of the Mayor in manning cars with policemen, had deprived organized labor of its legitimate means of transportation, and that loyal unionists, their contracts with their employers notwithstanding, could not be expected to travel with nonunion crews in going to and from their places of employment.

Organized workers, their leaders explained, would therefore stay at home until such time as the authorities of the city, and the officials of the traction companies, consented to restore conditions which would make it possible for such workers to ride in the streets without offense to their union allegiance.

Call It "Suspension of Work."

It had been announced, when the possibility of a general strike, or a suspension of work, as the leaders insisted on calling it, was first suggested, that only such workers as were employed in industries allied to the transportation companies of the city would be affected, but the union officials decided, after a debate lasting all yesterday afternoon, to go much further than that.

Their intention now is, unless the traction companies surrender in the meantime, to involve every local organization which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or any other union of craftsmen in this city.

This means that they will attempt to force a suspension of the publication of newspapers, of shipping, of all of the activites of the building trades, and of all the other functions over which they have any authority.

More than ninety labor leaders, representing eighty trade unions in New York City and on Long Island, sanctioned the vote ordering a general suspension of work, according to Hugh Frayne, General Organizer for New York State of the American Federation of Labor, and Chairman of the Conference of Federated Unions.

The result of their deliberations, which lasted from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 6, was announced by Mr. Frayne. He was brief. He said:

"It has been decided by a unanimous vote of the delegates to the conference that a general suspension of all work be declared in all trades and industries in Greater New York and vicinity, same to take effect Wednesday morning, Sept. 27."

Refuses to Give List of Unions.

He refused to give out a list of the unions that had actually been represented at the meeting, which was held in the Continental Hotel, as did also Ernest Bohm, the Secretary of the Cen-

tral Federated Union of New York, who was the Secretary of the conference. A partial list was obtained by reporters as the delegates entered the hotel, but Mr. Frayne and Mr. Bohm, the only two authorized to make official statements, refused to vouch for it.

Although the order to suspend work was based on the plea that unionists had been deprived of transportation facilities in keeping with the laws of their organizations, Mr. Frayne and Mr. Bohm insisted that it would remain in effect even though individual employers furnished their operatives with conveyances that were not manned by strike-breakers and policemen.

"The resolution speaks for itself," both men said. "And it means exactly what it says."

Other labor leaders, among them T. V. O'Connor, national head of the Longshoremen's Union, who were finally induced to make statements, said the same thing, but some of them seemed not quite as certain as Mr. Frayne and Mr. Bohm as to the finality of yesterday's action. None of them seemed willing to explain why, in view of the numerous votes for a general strike that had been passed by the members of their organizations, the delegates did not take advantage of their power to order a general suspension without referring the matter back to the unions.

The first vote for a general strike was taken by the Central Federated Union of New York at a meeting held in Labor Lyceum nearly two weeks ago. This was followed by a general conference at the Continental Hotel, attended by Samuel Gompers, where another vote authorizing a general strike was taken. It was announced at this time that the members of the various unions had already given their leaders full power to act, and had gone on record as being willing to go out whenever they were called upon to do so.

It was upon this authority that the leaders met yesterday and fixed on Wednesday morning as the date of the general "suspension of work," but it was left for inquirers to guess why still another vote by the unions was necessary.

UNION MEN SURPRISED BY ORDER TO STRIKE

Leaders Refuse to Give Names of Conferees or to Name Hour for Tieup.

Many members of labor organizations expressed surprise last night when told that they had been obligated to a general suspension of work on next Wednesday, although leaders who attended yesterday's conference at the Continental Hotel declared that there was no division among the unions as to the program agreed upon.

They said the letter written by Mayor Mitchel to Hugh Frayne, General Organizer for the American Federation of Labor, strongly advising that a sympathetic strike be not called, had been fully discussed at the conference, but had failed to shake the delegates from their determination to "tie up" the whole city, if need be, to force the traction companies to arbitrate with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, and to recall the "master and servant" contracts that had been "forced upon" their organized workers.

It was difficult to learn whether a definite strike hour had been set, the leaders merely replying to questions that they supposed that workers would declare the suspension in effect at the time they were supposed to report at their places of employment on that morning.

These vague expressions gave rise to the report that the leaders still hoped that the Mayor and Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission would find some way of forcing the traction companies to arbitrate with the car men, but no definite expression to that effect could be obtained from any leader.

"We will, of course, notify the Mayor of what has been done at the meeting today, but it will be a matter of courtesy," said Mr. Frayne. "We have had no word from Mr. Mitchel or Mr. Straus that either intends to make another effort to intervene. We voted for general suspension with the firm determination of putting it into effect on Wednesday morning.

"Of course, it is only in the natural order of things that we should inform the unions of what has been done, and that they should have an opportunity to ratify today's action, but, since they already had given the leaders the power to call the strike and to set the date for it, this is a mere matter of routine."

This statement was obtained from Mr. Frayne in the midst of great confusion and while labor leaders were hurrying out of the room on the ninth floor of the hotel where the conference had been held.

Asked how and when the various unions would act on the strike vote, Mr. Frayne replied that he could not say.

"All I can say is that they will meet before Wednesday, and that they will then be told of what has been done. It will rest with them either to obey the strike order voted by their leaders or to disobey it. But I do not expect any of them to refuse to go out, since all of them already have gone on record in favor of a general sympathy strike."

Mr. Frayne and Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, who was Secretary also of the conference, were asked to give out the list of the unions represented at yesterday's conference, but they said they had no authority to do so.

"It was specially ordered by the conference of labor delegates that the list be not given out," said Mr. Bohm, who admitted, at the same time, that he had the list in his pocket. "The conference will hold another meeting on Saturday, and it may be decided at that time to make the list, and the leaders who represented the unions, public, but I cannot do so at the present time."

A list of men who had been seen entering the hotel was shown to Mr. Bohm, but he refused to say whether all of them had participated in the voting. This list included the following labor officials: T. V. O'Connor, national president of the Longshoremen's Union; Maurice De Young, John Coughlin, E. S. Tomlin, Otto Nichols, and George Phillips, members of the Brooklyn Central Federated Union; M. Imhoff and M. Tobin of the Bronx Board of Business Agents; J. F. Tompkins of the Building Trades Council; Michael Callaher, Tito Pacelli, and Thomas O'Brien of the International Tunnel and Subway Construction Workers; John McEntee of the International Machinists Association; Max Pine, Max Abrahamson, and I. Feinstein of the United Hebrew Trades; Samuel Martin of the Clothing Cutters Union, Matthew McConville of the Union of Upright Stationary Engineers; Timothy Healy of the Union Eccentric Firemen, and Margaret Hinchey of the Women's Trade Union League.

Miss Hinchey said that thousands of women workers in the city would join in the suspension ordered by the labor leaders.

"Several days ago the police arrested girls just because they wore sashes bearing the words, 'Do not be a scab.' One of these women was fined $5, although she had as much right to wear the sash as other women have to wear sashes bearing the words, 'Votes for women.'

"The threat has been made that the militia will be called out to suppress disorder. They can go as far as they like. They will soon have the jails filled if they do as Shonts and Hedley want them to do."

Miss Hinchey said she had expressed similar sentiments in a speech she had made to the delegates at the conference.

Very few of the others who had attended the conference permitted themselves to be interviwed, and a majority of them left the hotel as soon as the meeting was over.

750,000 UNIONISTS HERE.

New York and Vicinity Has 100 Different Trades and 800 Locals.

It is estimated that there are 750,000 trade unionists in New York City and vicinity. They are grouped in the Central Federated Union, the United Hebrew Trades, the Building Trades, and the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, besides the central labor bodies of Westchester County territory affected.

Available records show that there are in New York and vicinity more than 800 trade union locals of about 100 different trades, of which the following are the important ones:

Asbestos Workers, Bakers, Barbers, Bartenders, Blacksmiths, Boiler Makers, Bookbinders, Boot and Shoe Workers, Brewery Workers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Carpenters and Joiners, Carriage and Wagon Makers, Cement Workers, Cigarmakers, Clerks, Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, Cooks, Coopers, Decorators, Electrical Workers, Elevator Constructors, Engineers, Furriers, Garment Workers, Glass Workers, Granite Workers, Hatters, Hodcarriers, Laundry Workers, Lithographers, Longshoremen, Machinists, Marble Workers, Meat Cutters, Metal Polishers, Milk Handlers, Molders, Painters, Pattern Makers, Pavers, Photo Engravers, Plasterers, Plumbers, Printers, Printing Pressmen, Stereotypers, Stone Workers, Stove Makers, Street and Electric Railway Operators, Teamsters, Telephone Workers, Textile Workers, Tidewater Boatmen, Wood, Wire, and Metal Workers.

MAY SUMMON LEGISLATURE.

Meeting of Assemblymen and Senators Called to Urge Extra Session.

Assemblyman Vincent Gilroy of the Seventeenth District has written to the 63 Assemblymen and 23 Senators from New York City, asking them to meet in the Biltmore next Monday afternoon to adopt resolutions urging the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature to deal with the strike situation. The letter says:

> This year the members of the Legislature from the City of New York united their efforts to secure some relief for the city from the tax burdens imposed by the State. A graver crisis now menaces New York City's prosperity and happiness. The traction strike threatens to augment into a general strike and vitally affects every inhabitant of the metropolis. A deadlock seems to have been reached by the traction officials and the strikers and the Public Service Commission is powerless to act. The only solution must come from the Legislature, in extending the powers of the Public Service Commission and enabling it to compel arbitration.
>
> It would seem, therefore, that it is our duty as representatives from the city to urge upon the Governor, who has hitherto been deaf to all appeals, to call a special session immediately to deal with this situation. I would hesitate to take the initiative on my own shoulders, when so many more worthy men are members of our body, but immediate action is imperative and someone must make the start.
>
> I have arranged to hold a meeting, therefore, at the Hotel Biltmore on Monday, Sept. 25, at 4 o'clock, and I respectfully request you to be present at this informal conference to discuss the best means of dealing with the situation.

Mr. Gilroy could not be reached last night, but from one of his associates it was learned that he had not worked out a definite program except for the general idea that the powers of the Public Service Commission should be so extended as to enable it to compel arbitration.

"The meeting," said this friend of Mr. Gilroy, "will be in the nature of a conference to call out suggestions from the various city members of the Legislature as to possible steps that might be taken, and to talk over the powers that such a body might be able to employ."

BLUFF SEEN IN STRIKE CALL.

Journal of Commerce Says Unions Need to be Sobered.

The Journal of Commerce, under the heading "The Striking Farce," says editorially today:

"Those labor leaders who in secret conference yesterday are said to have represented 600,000 or more members of unions and to have voted unanimously to 'call' a general strike in sympathy with the employes of the local transit companies already on strike and in danger of failing in it, prudently fixed the time for its taking effect some days ahead.

"The time set is next Wednesday, and the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration has appointed Tuesday for a hearing on the reasons for all this trouble. This makes the bold strike order look like a bluff, and gives a chance for thinking better of it. This whole matter has been brought into a state of confused counsel on both sides bordering on the ridiculous.

"If the companies firmly hold their ground, and they have no reason for yielding it, and if the authorities do their duty in preserving order and protecting the lawful rights of everybody concerned, this absurd performance of the meddling 'Amalgamated Association' of outsiders will prove a dismal failure, and teach a much-needed lesson in labor unionism. What that especially needs is more practical business sense and less arrogant pretension. The experience of the last few months, finally concentrating upon this city, is doing it nothing but harm. What it needs is to get sober."

MORE SURFACE CARS RUN.

Shonts Says Service Last Evening Was Within 70 Per Cent. of Normal.

More surface cars were in operation in this city yesterday than on any other day since the strike started, President Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough said last night. The increase in car trips, he said, was 289 over Thursday and 572 cars were in service on the green lines at 6 o'clock in the evening. On Thursday at the same hour there were but 537 cars in use. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon 538 cars were in operation against 491 on Thursday. According to Mr. Shonts the service at 6 o'clock last evening was within 70 per cent. of normal.

"There were more than 200 men in the school today learning how to operate these cars," said Mr. Shonts, "and their instructors by picking quickly the more efficient were able to turn them out very rapidly. There will be more men in the school tomorrow, it is expected."

None of the strikers on the Third Avenue Railroad system took advantage yesterday morning of President Whitridge's invitation to return to their old jobs with seniority ratings. The large placards posted early yesterday at the red car barns at Sixty-fifth and 129th Streets and Third Avenue, in which Mr. Whitridge, over his own signature, stated that men returning before Sept. 27 would be fully reinstated, did not have the desired result.

Groups of the red car striking motormen and conductors passed the barns, read the signs, and jeered and hooted before moving on.

B. R. T. ON GUARD.

Calls Police to Check Strike Missionaries from Manhattan.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company notified the police shortly before 1 o'clock this morning that information had reached the company of a plan of the striking traction employes in Manhattan to send 200 of their number to Brooklyn to seek to enlist B. R. T. employes in their cause when the men quit work at 6 o'clock this morning. Inspector Dillon was notified at his home and went at once to Police Headquarters.

Dillon gave orders for extra policemen to be on guard at all barns and terminals at 6 o'clock, and the company roused Inspectors who were off duty and instructed them to report at this time also.

SWANN SAYS SHONTS BLOCKS GRAND JURY

Asserts Indictments Would Be Invalidated by Pamphlet He Sent.

HE STUDIES THE DOCUMENT

Assistant Declares District Attorney Will Take Such Action as the Facts May Warrant.

Edward E. Swann, District Attorney, took home for study last night a pamphlet which Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, sent to members of the September Grand Jury, urging that body to find indictments against William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, and other labor leaders on charges of conspiring to create disorder by causing a general strike.

Before he left his office Mr. Swann told the reporters that the action of Mr. Shonts had invalidated any indictment the Grand Jury might find in the matters complained of. He said if evidence of such crimes as Mr. Shonts alleged should be presented to the District Attorney it would be necessary to impanel another Grand Jury, even if legal procedure in the matter were not further embarrassed.

Efforts of newspapermen to interview Mr. Swann after he had had an opportunity to study the pamphlet were blocked by the District Attorney's chief assistant, John T. Dooling, who refused to disclose the whereabouts of his chief. Mr. Dooling offered to provide indirect communication by submitting to the District Attorney written questions propounded by the reporters. After four hours Mr. Dooling declared that Mr. Swann had sequestered himself with the pamphlet so carefully that he could not be reached.

"You may say for this office, however," he added, "that if any law has been violated the District Attorney will proceed against the offender just as vigorously as he would against the humblest stone-thrower who has offended during the strike."

Although the Shonts document had aroused the ire not only of Mr. Swann but of Judge Wadhams of the Court of General Sessions, to whom the Grand Jury reports, no suggestion was made that it might be construed as a crime, until a Judge of many years' experience on the criminal bench told reporters that any attempt unduly to influence a Grand Jury constituted the misdemeanor known as "embracery." This Judge asserted that a long line of judicial decisions would bear him out, but he explained that the construction of the act under the qualifying word "improper" would be the determining factor.

When District Attorney Swann learned that a party in interest had addressed the Grand Jury, urging indictments, he at once conferred with that body, which was promptly called before Judge Wadhams. Flanked by a corps of his assistants, Mr. Swann held a whispered conference with the court. Judge Wadhams suddenly pounded on his desk and in angry tones said to the jurors:

"Gentlemen, the District Attorney has called my attention to a certain communication signed by T. P. Shonts with certain papers annexed thereto, printed in book form, which has not only been addressed to the District Attorney, but also appears to be addressed to the foreman and the members of the Grand Jury. In it certain suggestions are made with the concluding statement: 'A legal memorandum will be submitted supplementary to the copy herewith submitted to the District Attorney.'

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, as I instructed you at the time you were sworn, the law provides who may advise the Grand Jury. Before you proceed with your deliberations on Monday, I shall instruct you further in this matter. Be before me at 11 o'clock Monday."

The pamphlet sent by Mr. Shonts contained ninety-five pages with a preface in which the Interborough head explained that he wanted an investigation forthwith of the conduct that had marked the traction strike" in order that such "criminal acts" might be discontinued.

The booklet consisted mainly of affidavits, the principle one by Mr. Shonts himself, who charged that the Amalgamated had sent Mr. Fitzgerald, Louis Fridger, its Counsel, and others to New York to stir up discontent and dissension among street railway employes. He further charged that Amalgamated officials had precipitated a strike on the New York Railways lines and that the strike was accompanied by threatening and inflammatory speeches which, in turn, were followed by acts of violence.

The affidavit continued that two or more of the Amalgamated's officers, or agents, or members, or persons unknown, "have combined and conspired or are threatening, or are about to combine and conspire to cause so-called sympathetic strikes." It charged also that the alleged conspiracy was for the purpose of causing the breaking of the Interborough "master and servant" contracts, and that it was intended "to cripple, throttle and ruin the business of the traction companies and injure the property of the city by preventing the traction companies from obtaining coal, motive power and all the other necessities of business life."

In conclusion Mr. Shonts set forth that the alleged conspirators were about to prevent the company and its employes from exercising their lawful rights. He cited criminal statutes which, he asserted, had been violated.

Mr. Shonts disclaimed last night any intention of going over the head of District Attorney Swann or of offending Judge Wadhams.

"I, of course, had no idea of doing other than the proper thing," he said. "I think, too that my advisers are competent. Many lawyers advised me in this matter. One was a former Attorney General of the State of New York and with him were five former District Attorneys of counties in this State. I consider that I was in very good company if I made a mistake in procedure. I reiterate that we thought that we were proceeding with the utmost courtesy and that my intentions were the best."

DAY OF SMALL DISORDERS.

Night Cars Run Under Police Guard —Torpedo Starts Small Riot.

Crosstown cars in limited numbers were operated again last night under heavy police guard, with no greater opposition than intermittent hooting and an occasional stone.

Serious trouble threatened for a few moments at Eighty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue shortly after 8 o'clock, when audiences at two Socialist meetings in nearby halls heard Eighty-sixth Street cars passing. Hundreds swarmed into the street and rushed threateningly toward the cars. A lone policeman rapped with his club, then, alarmed at the growing crowd, drew his pistol and fired in the air. A mounted patrolman came up at a gallop and the crowd dispersed.

The most exciting incident of the day occurred at noon near Madison Square when a Broadway car ran over a torpedo. The detonation brought shouts of "a bomb" from some of the thousands of left workers out for lunch, and a crowd that blocked traffic gathered in a twinkling.

Some in the crowd threw handfuls of sand and gravel from nearby excavations at the crews of stalled cars. Not until fifty patrolmen and detectives had arrested three men, who later were held for further examination, was the street cleared.

Bombardment of elevated trains continued in the early morning hours. More than twenty trains on various lines were the targets for stones, bricks, and bottles. Many windows were shattered and two passengers were hurt by flying glass.

In Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon Magistrate Frothingham sentenced four strikers to twenty days each in the workhouse for throwing stones at cars.

Benjamin Chernicoff of 133 Starr Street, a conductor on the Fourteenth Street, crosstown line, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Groehl in Essex Market Court on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. Detectives said they had seen an iron coupling pin protruding from his pocket as he was about to board a car. Chernicoff said he carried the iron pin for protection. Magistrate Groehl also sentenced Michael Borbasnak, a striking motorman, to the Workhouse for sixty days for throwing a brick through a car window.

Daniel McWeeney, a striking motorman of 401 East Ninety-second Street, was sent to the Workhouse for a month by Magistrate Frothingham in Yorkville Court for throwing a stone at a Sixth Avenue car.

In Long Island City a squad of policemen invaded a small restaurant in the Woodside car barns and searched twelve trolley employes. Revolvers were found on two of them, and a third man had a slungshot. All were held for court yesterday. President W. O. Wood of the trolley company said he knew nothing of any of his men being armed.

SAYS PISTOL WAS "PLANTED."

Attorney Accuses Strikers of Plotting Elevated Guard's Arrest.

An attorney for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company declared in Night Court last night that striking carmen and their friends had "planted" weapons so that employes of the Interborough lines would be arrested on charges of violating the Sullivan law. The attorney was in court to defend Harry Starr, an elevated guard, who had been arrested on his train at the Fifty-ninth Street station of the Third Avenue line on the charge of having a revolver in his possession.

Policeman Reid told Magistrate Ten Eyck that when he arrested Starr the guard told him he had found the revolver on the platform of the rear car. Patrick Norton of 455 East 138th Street, the Bronx, who said he was a plumber's helper, caused the arrest of Starr. Norton testified that he had seen the revolver protruding from the pocket of Starr's trousers, and that he had asked the policeman to arrest him. After the Magistrate had held Starr in $500 bail for Special Sessions, the attorney for the Interborough stepped across the court room to the attorney for the union men and said:

"This is a cold, clear, and deliberate plant on the part of your men. It is one of many instances of the striking carmen plotting to cause the arrest of our men. The strikers are carrying around revolvers and blackjacks to "plant," dropping them whenever opportunity presents, so that our employes may be accused of carrying weapons and violating the law. I intend to carry this case before the Grand Jury for a special investigation."

In another case in Night Court an attorney for the Interborough asked the Magistrate to consider cases of stone-throwing at cars as a felony instead of disorderly conduct. The attorney said such a ruling would be in accordance with the Penal Code.

In this case Martin Daly, of 145 Thirteenth Avenue, Astoria, had been arrested for throwing a stone against a Fifty-ninth Street car at Second Avenue.

"Did the stone hit a passenger?" the Magistrate asked Patrolman Neiman of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. When the policeman said no one had been hit the court said:

"If a passenger is hurt or hit under such circumstances the charge against a stone thrower may be made a felony."

Daly was held for further examination.

ULTIMATUM FOR RICHMOND CO.

Railway Men Threaten to Strike Today Unless They Get Increase.

Unless the officials of the Richmond Light and Power Company agree to the demands of its 450 motormen and conductors for an increase in wages, or offer them a better compromise than the one submitted yesterday afternoon the men will strike. They have given the company until this afternoon to grant the increase.

When the men went on strike, in August, they were getting 25 cents an hour for a twelve-hour day. They demanded 30 cents an hour for ten hours, and 33 cents an hour for overtime. They were induced to return to work on the promise that the company would arbitrate. The company offered the employes 27 cents an hour for ten hours, and time and a quarter for overtime, but the men refused this. Yesterday there was another conference, at which the company offered a half cent more than its former proposition, but this was also refused by the workers.

MAUD MALONE AGAIN.

She Parades in Subway with a Sign Against "Scabs" and is Arrested.

Maud Malone of 144 East Twenty-second Street, who said she was a "private instructor," was charged before Magistrate Ivins in the Tombs Court yesterday afternoon with disorderly conduct for parading in the City Hall Park subway station bearing a placard inscribed "Don't Be a Scab."

Special Agent W. J. Burns of the Interborough, who made the arrest, said Miss Malone caused a crowd to collect, and that, after allowing six trains to pass, she rode up to the Fourteenth Street station with the placard. It was on her return to the City Hall Park station that she was arrested.

Upon her request for an adjournment, Magistrate Ivins held the defendant in $300 bail for examination today.

Maud Malone, an ardent militant suffragist, was arrested three years ago for interrupting President Wilson when he was speaking in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. She also interrupted Governor Hiram Johnson of California at a meeting in Carnegie Hall. For these offenses she was released under suspended sentence.

JITNEY PASSENGER KILLED.

Nine Others Injured in Collision with Coal Truck.

One passenger was killed and nine others were hurt yesterday morning when a four-seated jitney collided with a heavy coal truck at Avenue A and Tenth Street. Philip Boller of 609 East Eighty-third Street, owner and driver of the jitney, was arrested on the charge of reckless driving. Louis Siechta of 281 Avenue C drove the coal truck. Witnesses said the jitney was overcrowded and that it was going fast.

Nathan Blat, a tailor of 77 Avenue C, a passenger, died in Bellevue Hospital from hemorrhages. Joseph Seidel of 176 Stanton Street went to Bellevue with a broken ankle, and Kate Miller of 264 East Fourth Street was taken there suffering from contusions and shock. The others were able to go home.

GERMANS PREPARE FOR CAPTIVE GREEKS

Trains Are Bringing the Kavala Garrison North, and They Will Be Housed in Silesia.

COLONEL TALKS OF PLIGHT

Couldn't Get Word to Athens and Was Short of Food, So Had to Surrender.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Details of the Odyssey of the Fourth Greek Army Corps are beginning to reach here and at the same time preparations are being made to give the Greeks a fitting welcome.

The acting Prussian War Minister spent yesterday in Goerlitz, Silesia, inspecting the camp in which the Greek troops will be quartered as well as the rooms in a building for priests, where the 400 Greek officers with their families are to board. The Nish correspondent of the Tageblatt writes under date of Sunday:

"Today the first Greek train reached here from Bulgaria bound for Germany. All the Germans, Austrians, and Bulgarians here who could get away from work as well as many of the Serbian and Russian prisoners, working here, turned out to see the neutral soldiers who were set in motion toward Germany in such a curious way and in their green-brown uniforms and with a King's crown as a cockade on their caps and good shoes, almost of German cut, made a very good impression.

"They are all small and dark, but active troops of a peace formation exclusively young and lively fellows who appeared quite happy and saluted politely as the train pulled in. They were fully armed and equipped.

"The artillerymen were with their cannon, which had been loaded on Greek flat cars in Drama. Several infantrymen were industriously cleaning their bayonets, perhaps to make as good a military impression as possible, so as not to look like prisoners of war.

"The train stopped here only to change engines. Dinner the Greeks were to eat at the next station, where the German war restaurant is, but we had an opportunity to stop a few minutes with the Greeks, making ourselves understood with the help of several Bulgarians who, as Macedonians, were able to converse with the Greeks.

"Several Greek officers emphasized that they were loyal to the King and would always remain true to him. From officers, who spoke French fluently, we learned that the General in command of the corps would arrive with the third or fourth train.

"Meanwhile the Bulgarian locomotive was supplanted by a German military engine and the German railroad men displaced the Bulgarian trainmen and the train pulled out, escorted by a small force of German Landsturm, who rejoiced at the unexpected opportunity of going home."

The Vienna correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung wires:

"Transportation of the Fourth Greek Army Corps to Germany began on the 13th and on Thursday the first train under the command of a German Lieutenant reached Belgrade. On board was the commander of the fortress of Kavala, Colonel Karakalis, who gave this information to a Belgrade newspaper:

"'In peace times our corps was stationed at Drama, Seres and Kavala, and comprised the fifth, sixth and seventh divisions. The world war caught us in our peace stations. The recent German-Bulgarian offensive found us ready for action. As it was the firm and unchangeable resolution of our King to maintain neutrality our task was obvious, namely, to conduct ourselves toward the Bulgarian and German troops exactly as toward the Entente troops.

"'I received from an authoritative source the command to give up the fortress of Kavala to the advancing German and Bulgarian troops without resistance. The latter occupied the town, but we got into an absolutely untenable situation. The Entente blockade had for some time made our sea communications with Athens impossible; now our land communications with Saloniki was cut off. No orders could reach us and we could send no news to Athens or Saloniki. Food troubles developed and there remained for us no other way out but the agreement with the Germans, and now you see us on the road to Germany.

"'The new Greek Premier, Kalogeropoulos, is a splendid man and politician, loyal to the King and with sympathies with the Central Powers.

"'How is it about the loyalty of the troops to the King,' he was asked.

"'The Colonel answered: 'All stand loyally by the King. I can say that 90 per cent. are in complete agreement with the King and 10 per cent. are with Venizelos, but it would be an error to say that there is any doubt about the loyalty to the King of even this 10 per cent. These, too, are with the King but would like to see Venizelos at the head of the Government.

"'The Greek Colonel further spoke warmly and appreciatively of the bravery of the German and Bulgarian troops, saying: 'They have fortified their positions excellently. With the continued equilibrium of the forces I hardly expect any marked change in the situation in this theatre of the war.'"

SAYS MITCHEL HASTENED STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

most emphatic protest. We call upon the entire city to demand that the elected Government be restored to power and that this five-man-money government of despotism be ousted for ever.

While this foreign tyranny rules New York no person is safe and every person who works is in constant danger of losing completely every right and privilege for which we have fought so long. We call upon the entire city to rid New York of this despotism at once and for good.

Says Mayor and Service Board Lied.

Every speaker favored a general strike and announcement that a union was ready to strike was greeted with cheers. Representatives of the ladies' garment cutters, whose industry affects about 60,000 dressmakers, ladies' tailors, and such workers; of the Bronx Building Trades Council, and of the millinery workers, in which 6,600 are employed, said that these would join the strike. Samuel Martin made an attack on the police.

"By Wednesday we all expect to be in line against the city Administration and the Police Department," he said. "The police have manned the cars when there was no provocation for it. They took possession of the cars before there had been any violence of any nature whatsoever. The Public Service Commission and the Mayor have lied from beginning to end. They were all opposed to the action of President Whitridge of the Third Avenue Railroad Company when he was in Europe, but the moment he came back they swung over to his side and to the side of the other traction monopolists and threw a great, big bluff."

The delegates were urged to report to their unions immediately and get them to act on the strike vote without delay. Arrangements were made for members of the Steering Committee to be present at the Continental Hotel every day up to Wednesday, receiving reports from the local unions.

Mr. Cassidy of Typographical Union No. 6 told reporters that a method probably would be found so that the full membership of his union would not be called on strike. Many of the men had contracts, he said, and were perfectly satisfied.

MORRISON'S LAWYER HELD.

Others Who Got Some of Aged Man's Fortune Must Also Explain.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—James R. Ward, attorney for Edward W. Morrison, the aged millionaire, whose wealth vanished mysteriously, and three others were ordered held for the Grand Jury today by Judge Landis, who is making an investigation of Morrison's affairs. Attorney Ward, who is charged with perjury, was later released on a bond of $15,000, which was furnished by a surety company. The others ordered taken into custody are Joseph Burnstein, a junk dealer, who asserted that Morrison was the father of his children; Stuart Harris, a stenographer in Ward's office, and John Sommers, a jeweler.

Ward has come into possession of $2,000,000 worth of property owned by Morrison. Morrison, now an old man, inherited $8,000,000 from his father. Its disappearance came to light when he filed a petition in bankruptcy. Sommers testified he had spent $100,000 of Morrison's money in providing the aged man with questionable forms of entertainment.

Sommers was released on bonds of $2,000. Harris and Burnstein were locked up, being unable to furnish bail.

"This matter," said Judge Landis, "was an outgrowth of a suit filed in the Municipal Court by James R. Reiman, in which he obtained a judgment against Morrison for $80,000. A petition in bankruptcy was filed.

"It has been disclosed to me that Ward, as counsel for Morrison, instead of protecting him, was actually bent on acquiring his client's property.

"I have heard cases in the United States District Court for eleven and a half years. Of all the cases I have heard, the well of perjury has never been so deeply touched as in this Morrison case."

Judge Landis suggested that State's Attorney Hoyne investigate the manner in which Ward came into possession of the Morrison property, and that the President of the Illinois State Bar Association take action, with a view to disbarment proceedings against Ward.

CHINA'S MEN TO BE FREED.

Britain Orders Release of Those Taken from the American Steamer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The British Government has ordered the release of the thirty-eight Germans, Austrians, and Turks who were taken from the American steamship China by the cruiser Laurentic in the Orient on Feb. 18, 1916. Since then they have been held at Hongkong, and later at Sydney, New South Wales. Secretary Lansing was today notified that these prisoners would be released and that they would leave Sydney on Sept. 28 for Shanghai via Hongkong.

Vigorous protest was made by the State Department last February and in a subsequent note against the action of the Captain of the British cruiser. These twenty-eight German, eight Austrian, and two Turkish subjects boarded the China at Shanghai for Manila. They were taken from the steamship on the high seas about ten miles from the entrance to the Yangtse-kiang and transported to Hongkong, where they were placed in military barracks.

The United States Government took the position that unless it could be shown that the men were part of the armed forces of enemies of Great Britain they could not be taken from a neutral vessel, and that the action of the British Captain was "an unwarranted invasion of the sovereignty of American vessels on the high seas. The British Government at first contended that the question was whether the character and position of the persons removed from the China were such as to bring them within the classes of persons not protected by a neutral flag on the high seas. It was also contended that the Germans had been engaged in the collection of arms and ammunition for clandestine transmission to India, and if possible for the arming of a ship to play the part of a Far Eastern Möwe. It was added that when the Germans learned that the British Government had discovered their plots they planned to shift the centre of their activity from Shanghai to Manila. Finally, however, the British Government yielded and ordered the release of the men.

BOY HIT BY CITY AUTO.

Borough President Carries to Hospital Lad Who Ran Into His Car.

A city automobile, carrying Borough President Maurice Connolly of Queens, according to the report of the police, struck Harry Rheingold, 12 years old, of 78 Avenue A, at East Broadway and Rutgers Street yesterday.

Mr. Connolly took the boy to Gouverneur Hospital, where it was found that he had received injuries about the head, and that possibly his skull was fractured.

The boy darted from behind a truck and ran in front of the car.

New Yorkers Robbed at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 22.—Andrew Rose of 22 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, who has been occupying the home of T. M. Hodgens here, reported to the police tonight the loss of two valuable bracelets belonging to Mrs. Rose, which were stolen on Wednesday. Mrs. Rose tonight offered a reward of $500 for the return of the jewels.

Actor a Suicide in the Subway.

Louis Kelso Brennan, a vaudeville actor, 35 years old, who lived at the Hotel Somerset, committed suicide yesterday by throwing himself in front of a northbound subway express train at Seventy-second Street. Two cars passed over his body. Passengers saw Brennan pace nervously back and forth on the island platform. He jumped as the train reached the southern end. At the Hotel Somerset James F. McGrail of 30 Irving Place was waiting to pay Brennan a debt. He identified the body. Brennan, who portrayed Chinese characters, had been in poor health.

RUSSIANS AGAIN WIN CARPATHIAN HEIGHT

Occupy the Summit of Smotrec, Which Has Changed Hands Several Times.

ARE REPULSED ON STOKHOD

Prisoners Taken by Germans in Wednesday's Fighting on This Front Total 750, Berlin Reports.

BERLIN, Sept. 22, (via London.)—German troops in Volhynia, to the west of Lutsk, yesterday repulsed weak Russian attacks, says the German official statement issued today. In the fighting in this region on Wednesday the Germans took 750 prisoners and captured several machine guns. In the Carpathian Mountains desperate fighting continues. The summit of Smotrec, which has changed hands several times, has again been captured by the Russians. Here is the text of the official statement:

Army Group of Prince Leopold—West of Lutsk weak Russian attacks failed. Near Korytniza the enemy still is occupying small portions of our position. As the result of the fighting Wednesday 750 prisoners and several machine guns fell into our hands. Vigorous artillery fighting is proceeding on one portion of this front between the Sereth and the Stripa north of Zborow. Enemy attacks were frustrated by our fire.

Army Group of Archduke Charles—On the Narayuvka River there was a lively fire and in some places infantry activity.

Carpathians—The Smotrec summit again has been lost. Continued efforts of the Russians on Babaludowa again have been without success owing to the tenacity of our brave chasseurs.

Enemy attacks in the Tatarca sector and north of Dorna Watra have been beaten off.

BERLIN, Sept. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official communication issued at Austro-Hungarian Headquarters today concerning the operations on the Russian front reads:

Front of Archduke Charles—In the Carpathians the Russian attacking activity has fallen off somewhat. Russian attacks north of Dorna Watra, southwest of Lucacin, and in the district of Ludova, were repulsed. The summit of Smotrec was lost again.

Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria—On the front of General Boehm-Ermolli the artillery combats increased. East of Sviniusky the enemy opposes fresh columns to our attacks. Everywhere the enemy was repulsed.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 22.—"On the western and Caucasian fronts there were no developments of importance," says the official statement issued today.

OBJECT TO XMAS 'CARDS.'

Berlin Retail Dealers Say System Will Injure Their Business.

BERLIN, (via London,) Sept. 22.—The Greater Berlin Association of retail dealers in clothing, haberdashery, textiles, &c., has again petitioned the Imperial Chancellor to so alter the present card system for the purchase of their supplies between Nov. 1 and Dec. 24 as to enable the public to do its ordinary Christmas shopping, which apparently is going to be difficult.

The association suggests that, in addition to the regular cards issued to people desiring to purchase for themselves, they also be given cards to show when they intend making gifts, especially for relatives in the field.

The retailers also complain in their petition of the injustice of the present system, by which goods on hand before the card system went into effect must be sold at the old price and goods secured afterwards at a higher price, and ask for a readjustment of the schedules on goods subject to cards.

The trade complains unanimously that the Government has confiscated goods months in advance of taking them for military purposes, and then makes no allowance for depreciation, interest, loss on investment, and storage costs.

BRIDGE IN SUBWAY OPPOSED

Contract Bureau Against City's Spending $6,000 at Grand Central.

The Bureau of Contract Supervision of the Board of Estimate has submitted a report to the Controller opposing the suggestion of the Public Service Commission that an appropriation of $6,000 be made by the city to pay for construction of an additional bridge across the express tracks at the Grand Central Station. The idea was that such a platform would greatly relieve congestion at that point.

In the opinion of the Contract Bureau such an expenditure for merely temporary relief would be unwarranted, in that conditions at the station would improve as soon as the Lexington Avenue and Seventh Avenue subways were placed in operation.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock Makes A Sweet Highball

ENJOINS TELEPHONE CO.

Court Holds Service Cannot Be Cut Off to Collect an Old Bill.

A permanent injunction was granted yesterday by Justice Callaghan in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, restraining the New York Telephone Company from discontinuing the telephone service in the home of Franklin Taylor at 1,199 Ocean Avenue because of money owed on a contract no longer in force. Justice Callaghan held that so long as all debts incurred under the contract now in force were paid the company has no right to discontinue service in an effort to collect a debt due on a previous contract.

The trouble started six weeks ago when Mr. Taylor received a bill from the company for $36. He complained both as to the amount of the bill and the terms of his contract. A new contract was made out and signed, which Mr. Taylor said was satisfactory. He then paid what he considered the just amount due on the old contract, leaving a balance of $22. The company then threatened to cut off his service if the balance was not paid immediately, and Mr. Taylor applied for the injunction. When the case was first argued Mr. Taylor, who is a lawyer, said that he was fighting for a principle and was willing to spend $1,000 to beat the company.

PAGE AND PRESIDENT DISCUSS CENSORSHIP

Continued from Page 1.

rangement now applying to shipping papers. Already, it is pointed out, informal arrangements between the administrative bodies of the two Governments not only have expedited shipping documents, but also by "letters of assurances" have made it possible to guarantee the delivery of American goods shipped to the "rationed" nations of Holland and Scandinavia.

CONSIDER TRADE

BRITISH PRESS ON TOWARD BAPAUME

Capture Two Lines of Trenches Between Flers and Martinpuich on a Mile Front.

FRENCH NEARER COMBLES

Take a Fortified House in Outskirts of Village—German Attacks Repulsed.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Another stroke has been delivered by the British troops on the Somme front, and more progress has been made toward Bapaume. By means of an attack last night, Haig's soldiers won two lines of hostile trenches between Flers and Martinpuich, extending over a mile front. Today further gains were made in this region.

This morning the Germans renewed their attacks on the French front north of the Somme. Infantry advanced in waves, but were broken by French artillery before they could reach the French lines.

Later in the day the French took the offensive in the outskirts of Combles, capturing a strongly defended house from the Germans and taking 100 men prisoner, three of them being officers.

The Germans taken prisoner on the Somme front by the French and British from July 1 to Sept. 18 aggregate 55,800, of whom 34,000 were captured by the French.

The day report of the British War Office says:

During the night we advanced on a front of about a mile, capturing two lines of hostile trenches, approximately between Flers and Martinpuich. Our front now runs approximately on a direct line north of Flers and Martinpuich.

The enemy's trenches were successfully entered last night south of Arras, prisoners being taken and many casualties inflicted. North of Neuville St. Vaast a mine was blown up by us and the crater occupied.

The British bulletin tonight indicates a continuation of the progress. It reads:

Today there was a heavy artillery fire by both sides and isolated actions, in the course of which we improved our positions and pushed forward detachments in several directions.

There was great aerial activity yesterday. In the course of the fighting two enemy machines were destroyed and another was forced to land in a damaged condition.

The night report of the French War Office says:

North of the Somme today we effected two local operations on the outskirts of Combles. One of our companies by a brilliant coup captured an isolated house, well organized and defended by the enemy, taking there 100 prisoners, including three officers. Further east we captured several trench elements and forty prisoners.

South of Pancourt an enemy attempt to leave his trenches was stopped by our curtain of fire.

According to the latest details the number of prisoners captured by the Franco-British forces on the Somme from July 1 to Sept. 18 exceeds 55,500, of whom 34,050 were taken by the French troops.

There was the customary cannonade on the remainder of the front today.

Aviation: During Thursday one of our aeroplanes dropped on the aviation sheds at Habuheim (Upper Alsace) eight bombs of 120 calibres, which hit their mark. An enemy aeroplane was felled by one of our pilots in an air fight between Combles and Morval.

The day report of the French War Office reads:

To the north of the River Somme German forces this morning delivered a strong attack upon our new positions between Le Priez Farm and Rancourt. Our curtain of fire, however, checked sharply the assaulting waves of the enemy and compelled them to retire to the trenches whence they had started, at the same time inflicting upon them heavy losses.

Elsewhere on the front the night was relatively calm.

Berlin Reports Lively Engagements.

BERLIN, Sept. 22, (via London.)—Reporting military operations in France the German official statement issued today says:

Apart from lively artillery and hand-grenade engagements on the Somme and in the Ancre region there is nothing to report.

PREDICTS BUSY WINTER ALONG ALLIED FRONTS

French Military Critic Believes Weakening Foe Will Be Kept Constantly Under Pressure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Lieut. Col. Rousset, the military critic says that the operations of the coming Winter campaign will differ from those of predecessors.

"Without being in the secret of God," he says, "I think that I can predict that the coming Winter will not be entirely one of stagnation and waiting on all fronts. No doubt the sledgehammer blows we intend to deal will be separated by greater intervals, notwithstanding that we do not intend to remain merely in an expectant attitude. Having everywhere seized our foe by the throat, we intend to allow him only as much breathing space as the circumstances render inevitable."

The situation, the critic says, is no longer what it was at the beginning of former Winter campaigns. On all fronts the Allies, he says, have already driven in a wedge of victory. In Picardy the Anglo-French armies have established indubitable ascendency over the Germans, whose powerful counter-attacks are continually repulsed and sterile in results.

The one on Wednesday, which was one of the fiercest and most desperate, was conducted with all the ferocity and contempt of human life that characterized the early German onslaughts. It is estimated to have cost the assailants at least 30,000 men. At Verdun the Germans are ceding ground.

In Italy and Macedonia, says Rousset, the situation is becoming more threatening for the Germans from day to day. In the Dobrudja the much trumpeted victory of von Mackensen has already vanished into thin air after the latest success of Averescu. In Transylvania the Teutons have all they can do to stem the victorious forward sweep of the Rumanians, and in Galicia they are making desperate efforts to save what they still hold with the aid of the Turks, who, to help the Austrians, have had to sacrifice Armenia.

The Allies, he goes on, are no longer playing for time as during former Winter campaigns so as to store up material and munitions for the coming Summer. The production of armaments will certainly tend to increase during the coming months, but the Allies are no longer obliged to mark time for it.

For all these reasons, Rousset considers, it is unlikely that the approaching Winter will see a total interruption of fighting as was the case in former years.

FIND GERMAN GUNNERS CHAINED TO WEAPONS

Canadians' Chronicler Tells of Friday's Great Somme Drive With the Tanks.

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—Tribute to the fighting qualities of "his Majesty's land ship 'Creme de Menthe,'" is given by the press representative at Canadian Corps Headquarters in France, in an account received today of the part played by the Dominion's troops in the offensive of Sept. 15. The assertion is made in the report that German machine gunners were found chained and padlocked to their guns.

"The morning of Sept. 15 dawned bright and clear," says the message from the front. "There was a frosty nip to the air. Suddenly our massed artillery burst into a frenzy of activity. Shells of every calibre were hurled over the heads of the waiting infantry.

"Shortly after 6 o'clock our battalions began their attack. In successive waves our infantrymen moved forward, climbing over the shell-torn ground and leaping the battered trenches. Among them burst the enemy shells. The noise was terrific. Machine gun and rifle fire poured into them. Steadily they mounted the last ridge, saw Martinpuich on their right and looked over to the brick ruins and white chalk mounds of the sugar refinery and the trenches to the right and left, which were their objective.

"No sooner were the first lines of German trenches secured than the assaulting waves pressed onward. In their midst, moving ponderously, but steadily, came several of the new armored cars. His Majesty's land ship 'Creme de Menthe' led the way and the effect was electrical. In vain the Germans rained a stream of bullets against the invulnerable cars; they were powerless to stop the advance.

"Although our infantry were the first to reach the sugar refinery, the cars assisted materially in silencing the German machine guns and enfilading the enemy trenches and the deep, strongly protected dugouts of the sugar refinery. Ten officers, including a battalion commander, were made prisoners. At the same time the trenches on either flank, known to us as the 'candy' trench and the 'sugar' trench, were stormed and captured.

"So successful was this attack that the corps commander, Sir Julian Byng, decided to strike another immediate blow. He ordered that the village of Courcelette, together with a line of German trenches between Mouquet Farm and the northwestern edge of the village, should be attacked. By 6 o'clock in the evening all preparations were completed and the new attack was launched. The objective was a difficult one, including a large and strongly fortified village on the right.

"A famous French-Canadian battalion, having as its objective the larger part of Courcelette, behaved with the greatest skill and gallantry. On their left a Halifax battalion co-operated brilliantly in the capture of the rest of the village. A Canadian light infantry battalion, together with a Montreal battalion, at the same time captured the line of trenches to the west and established a strong position.

"Thus, within a little more than twelve hours, the Canadians had captured the whole of the German defensive positions on a wide front to a depth of 1,000 to 2,000 yards. This was accomplished in the face of desperate and determined resistance in which the Germans fought with the courage of despair.

"It is an authentic fact that German machine gunners were found chained and padlocked to their guns."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The most interesting news of yesterday is the report from Berlin that the Germans have turned the flank of the combined Russian and Rumanian forces in the great battle in Dobrudja and have cut in behind them, forcing them to retreat with enormous losses. If this proves true it will undoubtedly be a severe blow to the Allies and particularly to the Rumanians, the effect of which cannot be overstated.

The relation to the bridgehead at Cernavoda I have mentioned in previous summaries. There is, however, another extremely important consideration, and that is the loss of Constanza, the only seaport of the Dobrudja which is reached by a railroad. In order that this may be made clear it is necessary to digress for a moment.

The object of the Russian campaigns in Asia, the object of their present operation in conjunction with the Rumanians, is Constantinople. The Golden Horn is only 175 miles south of the southern border of the Dobrudja. Should Constantinople fall into the hands of the Russians or even if they advance to a point where it is in any way threatened, this will mean the collapse of the entire Teuton defense of the Saloniki position. Turkey will be entirely cut off from her allies and will be forced to capitulate, Bulgaria will be so seriously threatened that she will in all probability have to sue for separate peace, the Central Powers will be forced to retire within the borders which enclosed them before Turkey entered the war.

Aside from this, Constantinople is the prize for which the Russians are fighting. There may be a political battle before she gets it, in which her present allies will be the leading principals, but England has apparently put the seal of her approval on the Russian ambition to control the Dardanelles, and the control of the Dardanelles is almost valueless unless the control of the Bosporus goes with it. It is the outlet to the Mediterranean that Russia wants, not the control of a body of water. Therefore Constantinople is and will continue to be the great Russian ambition.

In order to achieve this ambition, Russia has undertaken one of the greatest military tasks in modern history in her campaign in Asiatic Turkey against the back door of the Turkish capital. Although generally successful, she still has hundreds of miles to go through the most difficult military country one could imagine, a country full of mountains, with few roads, and almost entirely without railroad communications. The forces opposed to her are, it is true, generally inferior to those in the west. They are good fighters, but without the morale, and less fully equipped, certainly inferior in training to the Germans or the German trained Bulgars. At the same time the distances in Europe are so much less, the other ends to be gained so much greater, that in every way the campaign against Constantinople by way of Bulgaria is most attractive as compared to a continuation of the present campaign via the Caucasus.

If, then, the Russians should propose to shift, as is not altogether impossible or improbable, Constanza is almost a necessity to their plan. The Russians control the Black Sea just as surely as her allies control the open ocean. Her transport of troops would be almost without interference. She could land her troops at Constanza, a port near the centre of her operations, where the minimum land travel would be necessitated. Without Constanza, she would have to land at a port lacking railroad connections, which would make a long trip by marching inevitable. These are the considerations that go to make Constanza and the retention of the control of the railroad of the greatest importance.

To return to the actual fighting reported yesterday, the Germans, if we accept their report, have turned the Rumanian flank and consequently have achieved a position where it should be possible to roll up the entire line. The probabilities are, however, that when the details of what has happened finally reach us, the victory will not assume any such proportions.

It may be recalled that in previous reports the Rumanians had reported a victory in which it was stated that the Teutonic forces had been driven back five miles. At the same time that this report reached us the reports from both Berlin and Sofia, the latter of which are almost always optimistic whether there is any reason to be or not, were most subdued in tone and acknowledged that the joint army had been able to make no impression on the Rumanian line. It is, therefore, probable that the Rumanian report was not an exaggeration of the true state of affairs.

Now comes the report of the German victory and the consequent Rumanian retreat. Has the entire Rumanian line retreated, or only that part of it which had advanced, possibly too far, as the result of their victory of the day before? This is the interesting question. Another point; it is physically impossible that either flank of the Rumanian army should be turned. One rests on the Danube River and, in addition to the protection which is afforded by this serious if not unsurmountable obstacle, is further guarded by the Rumanian guns on the west bank of the stream. The left flank rests on the Black Sea and is capable of being guarded where need be by the guns of the Russian Black Sea Fleet. It is perfectly obvious, therefore, even to the uninitiated that the turning of either flank is impossible.

It is possible, however, that a defeat could have been administered in another way. If Mackensen were able to effect a heavy concentration against one of the flanks without the Russians and Rumanians knowing of it, and as the result of a heavy attack break up one of the wings of the defending army, the flank of the other would thereby be exposed and open to just such an operation as the Berlin report indicates has taken place. Whether this is probable or not no one can say. We have absolutely no details of the fighting; nothing beyond the mere statement of a success in the battle. In a day or two we will know the truth.

Nothing else of importance has happened in any of the battle areas. On the Somme front von Hindenburg has been busy counterattacking the new lines south of Combles. These attacks have been noteworthy for their intensity, which seems to have been unequaled by anything the western Allies have had to face since the battle of Verdun was at its height. It is significant that the Allies absolutely held their own, and Berlin does not even claim to have penetrated the new line at a single point. This speaks volumes for the rigidity of the defense, and is also an eloquent statement of the relative weakness of the German offense. It is becoming more and more evident that the control of affairs on this section has definitely passed into the hands of the Allies.

FRENCH U-BOAT SUNK BY AUSTRIAN AIRMEN

Vienna Says Naval Aeroplane Bombed the Foucaus—May Mean the Foucault.

BERLIN, Sept. 22, (By wireless to Sayville.)—The Austrian Admiralty announced today:

"An Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplane in the Southern Adriatic sank by means of bombs the French submarine Foucaus. The aeroplane's pilot was Lieutenant Celezeny, and the observer was Lieutenant von Klimburg. The entire crew of the submarine, comprising two officers and twenty-seven men, many of whom were in a drowning condition, were rescued and made prisoner by the naval aeroplane mentioned and by another piloted by Lieutenant Komjovec, with Cadet Severa as observer.

"Half an hour later the imprisoned crew was taken over by a torpedo boat, while the two officers were transported to land on the naval aeroplanes."

No French submarine Foucaus is listed in available naval records. The craft sunk was probably the submarine Foucault, built in 1912 at Cherbourg. She was 167 feet long, 16.3 feet beam, with a speed of 12.5 knots above water and of 8 knots submerged. She was equipped with six torpedo tubes. Her complement is given as comprising twenty-four men.

The Foucault on Jan. 14, this year, was reported in Rome to have sunk an Austrian scout cruiser of the Novara type in the Adriatic. On Jan. 16 the Overseas News Agency, a semi-official organization in Berlin, reported that no Austro-Hungarian ship was missing, and added: "The Foucault must have sunk a ship of the Entente Powers by mistake."

MINE SANK THE KELVINIA.

British Admiralty So Reports to American Embassy in London.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Secretary Lansing today received from the American Embassy at London a cablegram saying that the British Admiralty, after an investigation, had decided that the British steamship Kelvinia, bound from Newport News to Glasgow, was sunk by a mine on Sept. 2, and not by a torpedo. This is regarded here as closing the incident.

There were twenty-eight Americans on the Kelvinia, but all were rescued. One of them, G. W. Dillard of Richmond, Va., arrived in New York on Sept. 18, and is said to have reported that the Kelvinia was torpedoed without warning. As there were not enough boats for both crew and the Americans who were engaged as hostlers for the cargo of horses, many Americans put on life belts, jumped overboard, and were rescued by a trawler.

Secretary Lansing directed the American Embassy at London to investigate.

GERARD TO COME HOME.

Reserves Passage on Liner Leaving Copenhagen Sept. 28.

BERLIN, Sept. 22, (via London.)—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador here, tentatively has reserved passage on the Scandinavian-American Line steamer Frederik VIII., sailing from Copenhagen on Sept. 28. Mrs. Gerard will sail on the Frederik VIII., but it is still uncertain whether the Ambassador will be able to take a vacation in the United States now.

The matter is believed to depend on the developments in the German political situation within the next few days and whether Washington desires the Ambassador to take his vacation at this time.

DROPS BOMBS ON DOVER.

German Seaplane Raider Is Driven Off by Guns.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A German seaplane flew over Dover and dropped three bombs. The missiles caused no casualties, according to an official announcement.

The hostile seaplane was chased away by anti-aircraft guns.

LONDON EX-CLERKS ARE WARRIORS BOLD

Men from Thames-side Offices and Warehouses Proved Their Mettle in Friday's Fight.

ENDURED ALL AND WON

Grizzled Old Colonel Cannot Find Words Enough to Praise Their Valiant Deeds.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Sept. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have written many thousand words about this war since the first shot was fired, and for fifteen months and more have been trying to picture as closely as possible the life of the British soldiers in action, but all I have written has given but a vague and far-off glimpse of the character of the sufferings and valor of the men. How is it possible to show these things truly and make readers understand something of the truth when I cannot understand myself but can only guess and grope at the qualities which make them do the things they do?

Take the last great day of battle. There were troops of many different types engaged in the fighting—Canadians, New Zealanders, Scotch, Irish, English of many counties. One would expect to find differences among these men, to find some harder than others or softer than others, battalions here and there who flinched before the storm of steel and those frightful shells which open great chasms in the earth. But on Friday the courage of all those men was of one quality, and the man would be a liar who said that one set of men were less brave than an other. Today I went among the London men and afterward among some Highlanders, who have a special place in my heart. In blood and upbringing, in physique and in temperament one could not find two bodies of men more unlike, yet they had been alike in splendid endurance under the merciless fire Friday and onward.

"I cannot understand how my boys stuck it out during the worst hours they had," said the Colonel of one of the City of London battalions. "They just had to sit in the shell craters under heavy crumps. Many men would not have gone through with it, but the London boys stayed there gamely. They are wonderful."

The Colonel himself is wonderful—an old territorial soldier, nearly 60 years of age, with white mustache and grizzled eyebrows that did not hide the bright and almost boyish light in his eyes. He used to be dyspeptic and a bundle of nerves, so he told me, and did not think he could last three months of war, but now, at the beginning of the third year of war, he led his battalion into action, went under some of the fiercest fire along the whole battle line with it, and lay side by side with his "boys," as he calls them, in a shellhole which became filled with water by violent rainstorms.

For three days and nights he lay there while the Germans were trying to shell the British out by their 5.9's. There were London men with him and all around him in the same kind of holes, for there were no trenches there. And though the Sergeants were shaking with ague, not with cold, but after the nervous strain of enduring the incessant shock of high explosives, they carried on and told their men to carry on. Not a fellow played the coward, though all were very much afraid, as all men are in these frightful hours.

Many a Clerk Now a Warrior.

They had been born and bred in London; they had worn black coats and toppers in the city, all the officers among them, and the men had been in warehouses and offices and shops down Thames-side and away to Whitehall. They had played the gentle game of dominoes in luncheon hours over a glass of milk and a Bath bun; they had grown nasturtiums in suburban gardens, and their biggest adventure in life had been the Summer manoeuvres of the dear old "terriers."

And now they fought through German trenches and lay in shell holes, and every nerve in their brains and bodies was ravaged by the tumult of the shell fire about them and by the wounded who lay with them.

But these Londoners, who fight on their nerves, were no less stanch than men like the Scots and North Country lads, who, as far as I can see, have no nerves at all.

There were some strange individual adventures in the midst of the general experience of rushing two lines of German trenches through a violent barrage and getting forward to the open country, where they dug themselves in among ten machine guns which they captured on their way up.

There was one handled by a German gunner who awaited his chance to sweep the ranks of the London men, but he did not get it. An officer of the London regiment, who was carrying a rifle, spotted the man and killed him with a shot before he had fired more than a few bullets. That rifle shot saved the lives of many of the British.

In the second German trench there was a sharp fight, and one single combat between one of the officers, a South African, and a lusty German who was much bigger man. It was a bayonet duel, as two mediaeval knights might have fought in the old days with heavy swords. The British officer was already wounded twice; he had a bullet through the shoulders and a damaged jaw, but five times he pierced his enemy with the bayonet. It should have been enough, but the German still fought.

Both bayonets were dropped and the two men closed and wrestled with each other, trying to get a grip of the throat. The German wrestler seemed to keep all his brute strength, but he was laid out by a bullet in the neck from a Sergeant of the Londoners who came to the rescue of the officer.

Afterward the man from South Africa chatted with his Colonel over the body of his antagonist as quietly and calmly as if he were in his smoking room at home, and paid no attention to his wounds, refusing to go down to a doctor, but going forward again with his men.

The General commanding these London men spoke of them today with a thrill in his voice. He had been with them and reconnoitred their ground and seen their way of fighting. When I spoke to him he had been without sleep and rest for two days and nights.

"No men could have done better," he said; "no General could wish to command braver men or better men. Their discipline is splendid; there is never any crime among them; they behave always as gentlemen should behave, and they fight with fine hearts. These London boys of mine had one of the hardest tasks on Friday, and they carried it through with a most gallant spirit."

Officer Sat Dead at Table.

Another day I must write of the Highlanders whom I met today—the gay Gordons. One story they told me of things they had seen is a grim little picture which is etched in my brain. Two of them went down into a German dugout and started back, when they saw a man seated there at a table. The table was laid for a meal, but the food was uneaten. It was a dead German officer who sat before them as if asleep. The top of the dugout had been knocked in by one of the British shells, and something had fallen and killed him as he was beginning breakfast. The Gordons went into other dugouts and found other dead bodies, but it was this sitting man they remember most.

SERBS ON BRODA RIVER ADVANCE TO URBANI

Allies Also Gain Ground on Heights Dominating the Florina-Poplli Road.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Serbian troops, operating on the left wing of the Entente front in Western Macedonia, continuing their advance along the Broda River, have reached the neighborhood of Urbani, where 100 prisoners were taken, according to the statement issued by the Paris War Office today. North of Florina a Bulgarian attack was broken up by the fire of the French infantry. As a result of heavy engagements, the Entente forces were able to make progress on the heights dominating the road from Florina to Popili. The text of this communication follows:

Along the Struma front and in the region of Doiran Lake there has been the customary artillery fighting. Between the River Vardar and the River Cerna a violent Bulgarian attack upon Zborsky was subjected to a sanguinary check.

In the region of the Broda River, Serbian troops, continuing their forward march, penetrated as far as the immediate vicinity of Urbani (Vrbeni). About 100 prisoners were captured by the Serbians.

To the north of Florina an attack of the enemy was broken by the fire of the French infantry. Our troops cleaned up all the ground to the northwest of Armenako, and made progress following some severe fighting upon the heights which dominate the road from Florina to Popili.

Foggy weather interfered with the operations along the entire front.

British warships have been bombarding Bulgarian positions on the east bank of the Struma, near its mouth. The official bulletin telling about it says:

On our Struma front, ships of the Royal Navy shelled the enemy in the neighborhood of Nechori with satisfactory results.

On the Doiran front, there has been increased artillery activity on both sides.

BERLIN, Sept. 21, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Macedonian Front—Fighting activity on the Florina rivulet is still lively and has been reawakened to the east of the Vardar River.

SOFIA, Sept. 21, (via London, Sept. 22.)—Following is the statement made public by the War Office today in regard to the operations on the Greek border:

Macedonian Front, Wednesday—There is no change in the situation. Our troops at Florina and Kaimakcalan height passed the day in relative quiet. A Russian attack on Hill 1,279, north of the village of Armenik, failed. Hostile battalions were repulsed in disorder in the Mogiena Valley. On both sides of the Vardar there was weak artillery fire. In the Struma Valley and along the Aegean Coast quiet prevailed.

ITALY SURE OF VICTORY.

Thinks Teutons' Lack of Offensive Power Shows Beginning of End.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—It is confidently believed in military circles here that while the Central Empires cannot yet be considered as exhausted, their offensive power is much diminished, and this shows that the beginning of the end is approaching. This, it is argued, is noticed by the slackening artillery fire, the tendency to remain on the defensive, instead of striking blows, and the greater facility with which even large bodies of troops allow themselves to be made prisoners.

"This must not be taken," a veteran General remarked to me, "as the end of the war or a reason for not straining every nerve against the still powerful enemy, as nobody, even our enemies themselves, have the exact element to judge with what rapidity or slowness their descending curve may proceed.

"There is only about one month more this year to show what progress can be made; then will come the forced Winter inaction, during which all will prepare for the great fight in the Spring, which, even if not decisive, will be a thermometer of definite results."

ITALIANS PUSH ONWARD.

Further Progress on the Trentino Front Is Reported.

ROME, Sept. 22, (via London.)—Italian troops have made further progress on the Trentino front, the War Office announced today.

Persistent bad weather again interfered with the activity of the troops yesterday throughout the whole theatre of operations.

Nevertheless, some further progress is reported in connection with our persistent advance at the head of Vanoi Cismon Valley and toward the summit of Monte Sief, in the Upper Cordevole. On the Julian front there were limited artillery actions.

Hostile batteries shelled Gorizia without doing any harm.

TISZA DEFEATS OPPOSITION.

Diet Rejects Leaders' Motion to Convoke the Delegations.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Hungarian Diet has rejected the motion of Counts Andrassy and Apponyi, the leaders of the opposition, for the Convocation of the Delegations, according to a Budapest dispatch to Reuter's by way of Amsterdam.

The demand for the Convocation of the Delegations, bodies which consider affairs which Austria and Hungary have in common, was the climax of the vigorous war which has been waged against the administration of Premier Tisza by Counts Andrassy and Apponyi for several weeks.

The storm, which Premier Tisza is now reported to have weathered, reached its height on the entrance of Rumania into the ranks of the Allies. The matters which the opposition demanded should be referred to the Delegations were the alleged incompetency of the Austrian Government in the administration of foreign affairs and the inefficiency of the Austro-Hungarian army administration.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 22.—Count Michael Karolyi, President of the Hungarian Independence Party, speaking in the Hungarian Diet today, formally asked the Hungarian Premier, says a dispatch from Budapest to the Tijd, whether the King of Hungary had abdicated his sovereign rights to the German Emperor.

Premier Tisza, the dispatch adds, replied that Count Karolyi had been wrongly informed. The King of Hungary, he said, fully retained his sovereign rights.

ALLIES OWN SHELL PLANT.

Anglo-Russian Commission Obtains Control of Eddystone Works.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The stock of the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation has been acquired by the Anglo-Russian Commission, and in the future all munitions made at the plant will be manufactured under the supervision of representatives from the allied Governments. This was announced today by Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in the following words:

"The stock of the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation has been acquired by the Anglo-Russian Commission, which will designate the board of directors. The corporation itself continues its corporate existence and its leaseship of the buildings which have been constructed for its use, and is to continue to perform its contracts."

The Eddystone Ammunition Company was organized about fifteen months ago for the purpose of manufacturing shells for the Russian Government. The original contract with the Russian Government, it is said, called for 2,500,000 shells at an average cost of $15 each. It is understood that as yet this contract has not been filled.

PREPARE FOR REICHSTAG.

German Leaders to Have Conferences with von Jagow.

BERLIN, Sept. 22, (via London.)—The Reichstag, which is to reopen next Thursday, will be preceded by confidential conferences between Gottlieb von Jagow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the party leaders.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, is expected to address the Reichstag on the first day of the session. Afterward Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior, will speak on the economic situation in Germany.

The Bundesrat yesterday extended by one year the term of the Reichstag, which should have concluded its session in January, 1917. The legislative period of the Diet of Alsace-Lorraine was similarly extended.

Chickering

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DUTCH TO LET TUBANTIA CASE WAIT

Agree With Germany to Submit It to An International Committee After the War.

BERLIN, Sept. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German and Dutch Governments have come to an agreement to submit to an international committee of investigation after the war the questions involved in the sinking of the Dutch steamship Tubantia.

"This decision," says the Overseas News Agency announcement, "was taken in the interest of friendly, neighborly relations."

The Tubantia was sunk off the Dutch coast on March 16 as the result of an explosion. A controversy arose between the German and Dutch Governments over the responsibility for the disaster, the Dutch asserting that the Tubantia had been torpedoed by a German submarine and producing a fragment of bronze found on the liner which the Dutch Ministry of Marine believed to be part of a German torpedo.

Germany admitted the German origin of the torpedo, but asserted that the commander of the submarine from which the torpedo came said it was not fired at the Tubantia on March 16, but at a British warship on March 6, and that it missed its target.

BRITISH PLAN TRADE BANK.

$50,000,000 Institution to Aid Overseas Commerce Suggested.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Establishment of a British trade bank with a capital of £10,000,000 was recommended today by a committee of which Baron Faringdon, Chairman of the Great Central Railway, is the head.

The committee was appointed to consider the best means of meeting the needs of British firms after the war, with particular reference to financing large overseas contracts.

It suggests that the proposed bank could fill the gap between the home banks and the colonial and foreign British institutions, and develop facilities not provided by the present system.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Such a bank as Baron Faringdon's committee proposes is one of the most important features of the recently published plan of the London Chamber of Commerce for British trade domination after the war.

Along with the scheme to divide the nations of the world into economic stata, separated by tariff walls, as allies, friendly neutrals, unfriendly neutrals and enemies, the Central Bank was recommended in the Chamber's report as essential to the unification of the British economic power. It was suggested that capital for the bank be raised jointly by the Government and the branch banks, and that offices be established wherever necessary, especially in the colonies which do not now have central banking houses, and in Russia, where it was said the idea of closer financial relations with England had been enthusiastically received.

While neither Baron Faringdon's proposal nor that of the Chamber of Commerce has been adopted by the British Government, great significance is attached to them by officials here, as indicating the trend of economists in England, who are preparing for after-war trade conditions.

HOW SHE FOUGHT FOR SERBIA

Englishwoman Describes Her Experiences as a Soldier in the Ranks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Miss Flora Sandes, an Englishwoman who served as a Serbian soldier, gives her experiences in a book, which has just been published in London, entitled "An English Woman Sergeant in the Serbian Army."

She worked as a voluntary nurse in Serbia for eighteen months before the Bulgarian invasion, and was with one regiment when it retreated into Albania before the overwhelming enemy forces. She ultimately reached Durazzo and Corfu. Finding her occupation gone, she enrolled as a private soldier, and within a short time was promoted to be a Corporal and later to the grade of Sergeant. While she was with the retreating Serbians they were fighting a rearguard action practically for six weeks.

She ends the volume with the announcement that she is "eagerly looking forward to the time when we can get another whack at the enemy and march victoriously back to Serbia. With any luck I hope some day to be able to describe how we accomplished it and the triumphant entry into Nish, which we were always talking about."

HAS $70,000 FOR BELGIANS.

Dutchwoman Returning to The Hague with Funds Collected Here.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday for Rotterdam on the Holland-America liner Noordam was Miss Hendrika van der Flier, daughter of the Court Chaplain at The Hague. She said she had collected $70,000 at meetings in the United States for the Holland-America Home for Homeless Belgian Orphans.

Dr. C. D. Rilance of Denver was another passenger on the Noordam. He is on his way to Bath, England, where he will attend the wounded at one of the convalescent hospitals. Another passenger was Dr. Paul Werner of New York, who is on his way to Heidelberg to look after the wounded and do research work.

AMERICANS EXTEND WORK.

Ambulance Service for French in Balkans Being Organized.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The American Ambulance Field Service announced today the formation of a section of ambulances to serve with the French army in the Balkans.

The section will include thirty ambulances of the latest model, as well as repair cars, a kitchen car, tents and other accessories for service far from the hospital base. The personnel is now being recruited from veterans of the service.

As American volunteers have served on the Yser, Aisne and Somme, in the Champagne, at Verdun, in Lorraine and in the reconquered parts of Alsace, establishment of a Saloniki section extends the service to include almost all of the great campaigns of the French Army.

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¶ Made light enough for comfort, and just heavy enough for service—they are always *correct*.

¶ Men who spend much time in the open should wear Mallory hats with the "Cravenette" finish. There is no extra charge for this added protection.

¶ See the new styles for Fall today, at

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CROWDS IN THE WAR ZONE.

Gertrude Atherton gives a description of men who have not been to the front and are eager for a chance to go in THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

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Youths' Suits—Two or three button single-breasted coat with long soft roll lapels and stitched belt back in Fancy Mixture Cheviots. 34 to 39 chest. *Special* 19.00

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Mail Service

BRITAIN TIGHTENS GRIP ON SEA TRADE

To Refuse Coal and Other Facilities to Ships Carrying Blacklisted Goods.

WILL FAVOR HER ALLIES

Neutrals, if Not Under Ban, Will Get Second Rights to Tonnage.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The continued depletion of the world's supply of tonnage as a result of the operations of the submarines of the Central Powers will be met by an increase in stringent measures by which the Entente Allies design to control shipping, so as to insure it being used to the best advantage of the Allies and prevent it even indirectly aiding their opponents, according to a statement made to the Associated Press today by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade.

Lord Robert admitted that even the present rate of destruction, without considering the possibility of a resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare, meant a serious loss to the world's tonnage and that consequently it could not be expected that British coal or other British facilities should be expended on ships carrying goods to blacklisted firms. The Entente Allies will increase their shipping measures, which already are proving valuable, in making the best use of available tonnage in proportion as the Germans succeed in destroying merchant ships.

The Minister of War Trade said that as a matter of course the Entente Allies would be favored, as regards the use of tonnage, and that neutrals engaged in Entente Allies' trade would receive the next consideration. Neutrals suspected of unneutral acts, he added, would not enjoy the usual facilities.

Lord Robert said that the answer of Great Britain to the American Government's protest against the seizure of mails would be sent to Washington almost immediately, and that the reply to the American protest with regard to the blacklist imposed by the Entente Allies would follow shortly.

Lippincott-McCord Wedding Sept.30

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Davis McCord to William Jackson Lippincott of this city will take place Saturday afternoon, Sept. 30, at the country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Walter McCord, at East Hampton, L. I. After being graduated at Westover, Miss McCord made her début three years ago.

Mr. Lippincott is a son of J. E. Lippincott of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated from Yale in 1914.

Their engagement was announced last April.

CHICAGO BETS ON HUGHES.

Bookmaker O'Leary's Odds Are: Hughes, 3 to 5; Wilson, 7 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Charles E. Hughes rules as the betting favorite in odds posted today by "Jim" O'Leary, Chicago's chief betting commissioner. At other places in the city even money is being offered.

"My odds are: Wilson, 7 to 5; Hughes, 3 to 5," said O'Leary tonight.

Frank McNichols is stakeholder for some even money bets on Hughes and Wilson. Considerable Hughes money which had been placed with McNichols has been withdrawn as a result of the passage of the Adamson Eight-Hour bill.

Some Democrats who heard there was plenty of Hughes money around the Board of Trade failed to find any of it.

Frank O. Lowden is a 2 to 1 favorite over Governor Dunne, according to common report, but there is little money in sight.

BETTING FAVORS HUGHES.

Maine Election Makes Him Favorite in London—Many Seek Wagers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 23.—The Times says a number of inquiries have lately been received by London insurance brokers from the United States for rates of insurance in connection with the Presidential election, and a certain amount of business has been effected.

Twenty-five per cent. was accepted a few weeks ago to cover the payment of total loss should Hughes be elected, but since the aMine election the rate has risen, and yesterday 55 per cent. was quoted, indicating that the prospects are considered to be slightly in his favor. Forty-five per cent. was quoted to pay loss should Wilson be re-elected.

LIND KEEPS ORDER SECRET.

Silent on Hughes Charge About His Instructions in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 22.—John Lind, former Governor of Minnesota and at one time President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico, refused today to discuss charges by Charles E. Hughes in a speech at Richmond, Ind., last night, relative to certain secret instructions Mr. Lind is said to have received from the President.

"My instructions relating to Mexican matters are on record at the State Department," Mr. Lind said in Minneapolis. "I have no desire to compete with Henry Lane Wilson. O'Shaughnessy, and Judge Hughes in exploiting our international affairs for personal or partisan ends."

Mr. Lind has agreed to make several speeches for President Wilson, starting about Oct. 11 and filling some dates in Iowa. He was asked today whether he would take up the Mexican question in his speeches.

"I shall merely make a statement of the record as regarding Mexico," he said.

ROOSEVELT PLANS TOUR.

Sees Wilcox, Who Revives "Force Bill" Memories.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt met Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee at the Harvard Club yesterday and the Colonel was told that requests for speeches by him have been pouring into campaign headquarters ever since his speech at Lewiston, Me. The Colonel does not want to make any rear-platform speeches, but prefers to deliver several addresses similar to the Lewiston speech at important cities. He is willing to make a trip to the Pacific Coast, with speeches in half a dozen cities. No itinerary was decided upon.

The Colonel's speech to be made at Battle Creek, Mich., on Sept. 30 is described about Republican headquarters as being a savage attack upon the President, with half of it devoted to the Adamson eight-hour railroad bill. Already it is being referred to as the "Skin-em-alive" speech.

Chairman Willcox said yesterday that a new name had been found for the Adamson bill. It is henceforth to be called by Republican speakers "The Force Bill." "The Force Bill," so-called, of thirty years ago was a Republican measure giving United States Marshals power to supervise Federal elections.

Mr. Willcox said yesterday that the reception to be held at the Union League Club on the evening of Oct. 3, at which Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft will meet and shake hands, was really to be a reception to Mr. Hughes, the Presidential candidate. The Colonel would not comment upon the event yesterday beyond saying that he had accepted an invitation to attend the reception to Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Willcox complained of the alleged political activities of Robert Springsteen, Democratic Postmaster of Indianapolis. He said:

"I have a copy of the notice sent to all the business men of Indianapolis by Mr. Springsteen, writing as Chairman of the Committee on Decorations for the formal notification of Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, Mr. Springsteen, in his circular, tells the business men and other citizens that they should decorate their stores, factories and private residences. What do you think would happen to a Republican Postmaster in Indiana or anywhere else who led in such political activities?"

Whitman to Stump Entire State.

Plans for four trips through the State by Governor Whitman were completed yesterday by his campaign managers. Mr. Whitman will start on his first trip early in October, going from Albany to Buffalo by the New York Central Railroad, and speaking at all the cities and towns between. He will return through the southern tier. The second trip, a few days later, will be over the Delaware & Hudson through the northern tier of counties. The third trip will take the candidate and his party up and down both sides of the Hudson River. A week before election he will tour Long Island, and wind up his campaign with several speeches in New York City.

Acknowledgments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $5 from Elkan Naumburg for John W., for whom the Charity Society Organization made an appeal, and $5 from Mrs. H. Cohn for William Brennan.

J. KEAN ROOSEVELT WEDS.

Colonel's Cousin Marries Miss Elise A. Weinacht in Elizabeth.

John Kean Roosevelt, a cousin of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, and nephew of the late United States Senator John Kean of New Jersey, and Miss Elise Annette Weinacht, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weinacht of Elizabeth, N. J., were married in Elizabeth last evening in Trinity Church by the Rev. Winfield Scott Baer.

Miss Dorothea Virginia Weinacht, her sister, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Edith Adair, Elizabeth Doctor, Edna Ackerman, Alice Stickney, and Mary Meyer. Norman Butler was the best man. A large reception followed at the Weinacht residence.

Mr. Roosevelt, who has been spending much of his time for a year or more with his relatives at the Kean country home, Ursino, has been studying the banking business.

The bride's father, Edward Weinacht, was at one time connected with the Adams Express Company in New York, and later went to England, where he was arrested several months ago accused of trading with the Germans. He was tried and the jury disagreeing he came back to this country to remain.

There is an unverified story in circulation in the New Jersey town that Mr. Roosevelt first met his bride when she was shoveling paths in the snow about her parents' country home, either for exercise or as a girlish prank. Mr. Roosevelt's brothers are George Emlen Roosevelt and Philip J. Roosevelt.

COURT BARS 'SLAVE' FILM.

Cohalan Decides That "Is Any Girl Safe?" Offends Public Decency.

Moving-picture films based on "white slave" subjects, the vogue for which began with the presentation several weeks ago of "Is Any Girl Safe?" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, and which was to be followed by many other similar productions, received a death-blow yesterday, when Supreme Court Justice Cohalan refused an injunction restraining Commissioner of Licenses Bell from interfering with "Is Any Girl Safe?"

The production in question was voluntarily withdrawn on Sept. 16. Now the opinion of Justice Cohalan will be made the basis of action by the License Commissioner against other white slave films. Justice Cohalan said:

"The preponderance of proof adduced herein shows that the City of New York is not benefited by such a realistic depiction of the sordid side of human life. The declaration is made in behalf of the scenario that it is 'literally a picturized sermon.' Such a statement does not appeal to me. I think that such a play offends public decency and tends to the injury not only of the young of the community but of all persons who witness it."

Joseph Brandt, President of the Universal Film Company, said yesterday: "It is generally believed that the Universal Film Company is responsible for this production, but it is not. I thoroughly disapprove of such nasty plays."

TAX DAY—OCTOBER 2d

There is no excuse for trying to evade the payment of a personal tax on uninvested funds, the assessment for which is levied on October 2d.

You can, without expense or trouble, invest your surplus money in our First Mortgage Participation Certificates, secured by a specific guaranteed first mortgage.

They are free of such taxation in this State and they are the best example of a conservative security, yielding 4½% income clear. *No investor has ever lost a dollar*

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The Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives,

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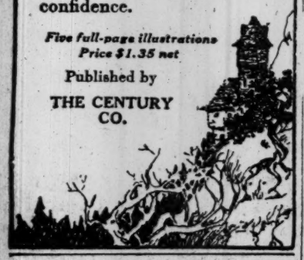

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By A. Clutton-Brock

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TAMMANY TO WORK HARD FOR WILSON

Murphy Gets Word Administration Will Keep Hands Off 1917 Fight in City.

NEEDS TO ELECT A MAYOR

Chairman Harris Assures National Managers That State Will Go for the President.

The Democratic National Committee took up the New York State situation yesterday. Chairman Vance McCormick held a long conference with State and city leaders, and when it was ended announced that the utmost harmony would prevail between the Federal forces and the State organization. Assurances were received that Tammany Hall would loyally support the national ticket and work hard for Wilson.

Word was brought to Mr. McCormick from Washington by Frank L. Polk, counsel for the State Department, that the Administration was willing to work in co-operation with Tammany Hall in the municipal election next year to the extent of keeping hands off and not indorsing a fusion movement if Tammany would work hard for the re-election of President Wilson. Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy is said to have given his consent to this arrangement and has already instructed his lieutenants to get busy with a view to rolling up an old-time Tammany majority in the city this Fall.

Reports of disaffection in the State organization had aroused the National Campaign Committee to the necessity of having complete harmony. The recent statements of State Chairman Edwin S. Harris that Governor Whitman would win in the Progressive primary and that ex-Judge Seabury would run 100,000 votes ahead of President Wilson in the State brought the situation to a head.

Harris Promises State.

Mr. McCormick and Mr. Harris spent several hours yesterday going over the details of the State campaign, with the result that a better understanding was reached and assurances were made by Mr. Harris that the State organization would do all in its power to elect the national ticket. Besides Chairman Harris, the State leaders who conferred with Mr. McCormick were Robert B. van Cortlandt and W. Caryl Ely, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Democratic State Committee.

Chairman Harris made this statement after the conference:

"This was only one of frequent conferences with Chairman McCormick. We have been doing team work from the beginning Today we were planning to organize along some new lines the voters outside the Democratic Party who, as everyone knows, have declared for President Wilson in every election district of the State. There is not a single election district which does not have a number of Republicans who are going to vote for President Wilson. We are going to help them get others. So far as the Democratic vote is concerned, it is a 100 to 1 proposition that Wilson, Seabury and McCombs will get 99 per cent. of the 700,000 Democrats of all kinds who vote in the State.

The Democratic campaign managers say they have found plenty of evidence that a strong drift from Hughes to Wilson has set in throughout the State, and that, with active co-operation of the State organization as well as Tammany, there is every prospect that the State will be carried for Wilson in November. The campaign managers had been concerned over a report that Tammany intended to concentrate all its efforts on electing Seabury Governor and McCombs United States Senator, but at yesterday's conference assurance was given to the managers that the national ticket would not be sacrificed in the interest of the State candidates.

Still Finds Seabury Stronger.

Mr. Harris made this further estimate of the Democratic strength in the State:

"In the Republican primary over 140,000 votes were cast for Bacon. That represents the number of Republican voters who would not have renominated Whitman if they had had their own way. A lot of these men will vote for Whitman when the time comes, but the disaffection is so strong that it will be worth fully 50,000 Republican votes for Seabury on election day. That is why I predict that Seabury, as things stand now, is 100,000 votes stronger than Wilson in New York.

"Now, on the Wilson proposition there are three factors at work. Take the situation, for instance, in the General Electric Company's plant in Schenectady, where 25,000 persons are employed. Wilson will get 4,000 or 5,000 votes there that don't belong to the Democratic Party at all. My reports show that that situation is being repeated all over the State. A recent poll in Buffalo shows a shift of 20,000 votes from Hughes to Wilson, while in the agricultural districts, the Republican strongholds, we find any number of farmers who are going to vote for Wilson."

Chairman McCormick said it was likely that President Wilson would make at least one speech in the State before election.

Tammany's Attitude Changes.

The attitude of Tammany toward the national ticket has changed considerably within the last few weeks. While the leaders are still resentful at the treatment the organization has received from Washington, word has gone out that all this must be buried this year and a big effort made to put over the entire Democratic ticket. Charles F. Murphy takes the stand that this is absolutely necessary if Tammany is to win in the municipal election next year.

A victory next year in the city is of the utmost importance to Tammany, for the organization is not in shape to face another four years without patronage. Murphy is willing to forgive the loss of Federal patronage in the last four years if the city patronage is assured him.

Mr. Polk, who is looked upon as being the Administration's representative in New York in a political way, was the emissary chosen to extend the olive branch to the Fourteenth Street Wigwam.

Tammany will start a taxicab campaign next week. Dozens of taxicabls will carry speakers to all parts of the city to talk on the streets and in halls.

BUSINESS MEN FOR WILSON.

Charles R. Crane Heads New National Organization.

The Wilson Business Men's National League, with headquarters at 280 Madison Avenue, perfected its organization last night and outlined a nation-wide campaign among business men to insure the re-election of President Wilson. Charles R. Crane, of the Crane Company, Chicago, was elected President.

Among the Vice Presidents are George F. Johnson of Endicott, N. Y., and W. L. Saunders and C. H. Ingersoll of this city, and John H. Fahey of Boston. The Executive Committee consists of Edward A. Filene of Boston, Chairman; J. Spencer Smith, George M. Lamonte, W. E. Tuttle, C. H. Ingersoll, Robert Grier Monroe, Calvin Tomkins, W. R. Messenger, National Secretary, and Jesse Isidor Straus, Treasurer. A board of five directors has been elected for each State.

STEVENS ANSWERS SUIT.

Canal Engineer Tells Court Actor Son-in-Law Has No $250,000 Claim.

John F. Stevens, formerly Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal and now President of the Westinghouse, Church, Kerr Company, and his wife, Mrs. Sadie E. Stevens, who were sued by their son-in-law, Pierre Joseph Le May, a moving picture actor, for $250,000, on the allegation that they had alienated the affections of their daughter, Berdina F. Le May, and caused her to leave him, filed their answer in the Supreme Court yesterday.

They contend that any advice or counsel they may have given their daughter was without malice and was privileged in that it was given "honestly and in good faith for her protection, and in the discharge of their duties as parents."

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BACON IS NOMINEE OF AMERICAN PARTY

Law Prevents Withdrawal, and He Asks His Friends to Vote for Calder.

ROOSEVELT IS FOR CALDER

Republicans Fear Loss of Votes for Senate Candidate—Sulzer Party Polled 70,655 Votes in 1914.

Robert Bacon, who was defeated in the Republican primary on Tuesday for the nomination for United States Senator by William M. Calder, discovered yesterday that he won the Senatorship nomination in the American Party, and is now the candidate of that party for election. The American Party was organized by William Sulzer in his fight for the Governorship two years ago. The party vote thet year was 70,655. Mr. Sulzer was also the candidate of the Prohibition Party the same year, and polled 54,189 votes.

Under the present primary law, a candidate nominated at the primaries cannot resign, but most go before the electorate in the succeeding election. The law states that a candidate must withdraw ten days before the primaries.

Mr. Bacon said his name was put on the American Party ticket entirely without his knowledge and, upon being informed that he could not resign, he issued a statement in which he said he hoped that his friends would not vote for him, but would vote for Mr. Calder.

Republican leaders were a bit disturbed when they learned of the situation. They saw in it a possibility that William F. McCombs, the Democratic candidate, might profit materially, as all the votes cast for Mr. Bacon would tend to reduce the size of Mr. Calder's vote. While they did not believe that anything like the number who voted for Mr. Sulzer in 1914 would cast their votes for Mr. Bacon, nevertheless they admitted that several thousand might vote for him and in a close election it might have a serious effect.

The leaders became active immediately and Mr. Bacon's friends were requested to advise voters to support Mr. Calder. Even Colonel Roosevelt was appealed to and the Colonel issued a statement saying he would support the Brooklyn candidate. He said:

"I shall cordially support Mr. Calder for the United States Senate. I feel it of the utmost importance to have a Senate and House elected in sympathy with Mr. Hughes."

Mr. Bacon had just sent Mr. Calder a letter congratulating him upon his nomination when he was informed of his own nomination by the American Party. He said:

"I have written Mr. Calder a personal note congratulating him. I believe it to be of the utmost importance to elect a Republican Senator from the State of New York, as well as a Republican President and Congress, and I will do everything in my power to help. My attention has just been called to the fact that my name will appear as a candidate for Senator upon the ticket of the American Party. This is entirely without my knowledge, and, of course, I hope that no friends of mine will vote for me on that ticket, but will vote for Mr. Calder, the regular Republican candidate."

The William Calder Campaign Committee received yesterday about 5,000 letters and telegrams of congratulation on his nomination. Some who sent felicitations were Governor Whitman, Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Lieut. Gov. M. Linn Bruce, James R. Sheffield, President of the Republican Club, and Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee. Chairman Willcox wrote:

"Allow me to congratulate you on the nomination. I regard it as equivalent to election. This committee will do everything it possibly can to cooperate with your campaign committee to the end that we may jointly roll up the largest possible majority for the entire Republican ticket in the State."

Mr. Calder's first speech will be made next Tuesday afternoon at the Hughes Alliance Campaign Store, 221 Broadway. That night he will speak at the Uptown Hughes Alliance Store, 2121 Broadway.

Hughes Congratulates Calder.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 22.—Charles E. Hughes tonight sent this telegram to William M. Calder, Republican nominee for Senator in New York:

"I heartily congratulate you on your nomination. Your election will mean strong support for the policies of a reunited party.

CHARLES E. HUGHES."

MARSHALL ANSWERS HUGHES.

Insists That Candidate Say What He Would Have Done as President.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 22.—Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, in an address here tonight, issued a challenge to Charles E. Hughes, who spoke here last night, to say what he would do under the same conditions that confronted the Democratic Administration. He also asserted that Mr. Hughes's election would mean control of the Government by what he called the "standpatters."

The Vice President denied that labor had injured the country in pressing the passage of the Eight-hour bill.

"Every bit of legislation passed by any Congress in response to the demands of labor has been wholesome and beneficial legislation," he said. "But the eight-hour law is not the vital or paramount issue in this campaign, despite the efforts of Candidate Hughes to make it appear so. The real issue is whether the President of the United States can continue so to handle our foreign relations as to keep our country at peace with honor."

The Vice President challenged the Republicans to say they would intervene in Mexico.

May Take Names of Dead Fiances.

In line with recent suggestions made in the German press regarding the status of the affianced brides of fallen soldiers, a Berlin newspaper now reports that the Grand Duke of Baden has decreed that all such girls have the right to call themselves "Mrs," and to use the family name of their promised husbands who have fallen for the Fatherland.

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HUGHES VOICELESS BEFORE HUGE CROWD

Continued from Page 1.

the train and shake hands with Mr. Hughes. At each stop they flocked through the cars asking to be directed to the car assigned to the Indiana delegation, and then for further advice as to where the nominee was hidden. Some of them got as far as the private car, but they were the favored hundreds—the thousands were forced to be content with pushing and shoving through the cars to the deadline, where opposition to further progress was effective.

All Wait to See Him.

State and local leaders offered the explanation that it was their desire that Indiana voters have an opportunity to "visualize" Mr. Hughes, because few of them had seen him. They called attention also, with happy smiles, to the fact that, whatever might have been the criticism about the earlier campaign of the West, there was plenty of "pep" in the way Indiana had been handled. Will T. Hays, State Chairman, said that he was willing to bet nearly 100,000 voters had seen Mr. Hughes at the meetings held up to date.

From the start it was a strenuous day. They got Mr. Hughes up at 8 o'clock in the morning at New Castle, and he started talking at top speed despite warning words about conserving his voice. Another speech was demanded at Anderson at 9 o'clock, and by that time the local committees were piling on the train.

At Muncie, at 10:25 o'clock the local committees began to raid the private car with renewed courage, and they got Mr. Hughes off the train to a big cart in the Court House square. Here James E. Watson, who figured in the Mulhall lobby investigations and is now the Republican nominee for United States Senator against Taggart, put in an appearance. Mr. Watson had been entertaining the crowd at Muncie with a speech before Mr. Hughes arrived. The Senatorial candidate had never met Mr. Hughes and his greeting was somewhat spectacular. Jumping into the cart from which he had descended when the nominee arrived on the scene he extended his hand and exclaimed:

"My name's Watson."

Mr. Hughes, thus confronted, smiled and shook hands.

Robins Introduces Him.

Raymond Robins, the former Progressive leader, was also on the platform.

"I am for Charles Evans Hughes," he told his audience. "First, because he was the unbossed and free Governor of the Empire State of the Republic. As Governor he showed that he felt for the public service and his obligations for the whole State of New York more than he cared for any group of special interests of that State. I am for him because I know when he is in the White House there will be no possibility for the individual government to have any command over the government of the people of the United States."

Mr. Hughes cordially thanked Dr. Robins for the introduction. One phrase he used at Muncie concerning Americanism brought much applause.

"We desire peace and prosperity," he said. "We desire peace with honor. We desire peace consistently with the maintenance of American rights. I am for the protection of American industry; I am for the protection of the American wage scale; I am for the extension of social justice in giving strict consideration to every honorable undertaking in the United States.

"I am for the maintenance of American rights throughout the world, without fear and unflinchingly with regard to American lives, in regard to American property and American commerce.

"I am for the dignity of American citizenship and to uphold the honor of the American flag. I am for peace and prosperity through firmness and sagacity. I am not for peace that surrenders through an ignoble desire to keep out of trouble. The way to keep out of trouble is to stand erect, to be firm and to be just."

An Appeal to Democrats.

Another assertion applauded was this: "You cannot by any demonstration of partisan interest, sever me from the intimate connection that I have as a citizen with all other citizens, Democrats as well as Republicans."

It was pretty much the same story throughout the day—big crowds everywhere, with old-fashioned political demonstrations that included the town band, the marshal on horseback and innumerable banners, posters, buttons and reception committees. It seemed impossible that there could be so many reception committees in a single State until one went through the actual experience. They had them at Elwood and Tipton, at Frankfort and Kokomo, at Marion, North Manchester, Warsaw, Goshen and Elkhart. It was possible to card index them by the different kinds of badges worn, some red, some grey, some white. They were always preceded by a band which always played "America."

In Marion, where Mr. Hughes struggled to make his principal speech in the daytime, the whole town turned out, and there was a long parade. The banners were entertaining. One bore this legend: "We'll send Hughes after Villa." Another, "Did Wobbling Woodrow really reduce the high cost of living?" Another, "Teddy wanted Hughes, so do we."

In this address Mr. Hughes referred to the tariff. One statement he made was this: "In February, 1914, in Cincinnati there were 22,851 experienced machinists out of employment; there were 11,200 mechanics and helpers out of employment. Soup houses were established. Of the 86 manufacturing industries, 8 were working 80 per cent. of full time, 38 were working 64 per cent. of full time, 10 were working 25 per cent. of full time, and 30 out of 86 were closed down entirely.

"In New York City 300,000 were out of employment, and in every city of the land the question was how to relieve those conditions."

Mr. Hughes will leave here at 8:45 o'clock tomorrow morning and will end his Indiana campaign at Indianapolis tomorrow night. On Sunday he will be the guest of the Vice Presidential nominee, Charles W. Fairbanks, at Indianapolis.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42 ST. MON., SEPT. 25. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy By Emmerich Kalman SEATS NOW.

ZIEGFELD ROOF (Atop New Amsterdam) Closed Temporarily for Preparation of NEW ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC OPENING THURS. NIGHT, SEPT. 28.

HUDSON THEATRE, West 44th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed & Sat. MATINEE TODAY 2:20. POLLYANNA "THE GLADDEST PLAY IN ALL THE GLAD WORLD."—Telegram.

Turn to the Right! GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way. 42d St., Evs at 8:30 Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS Seven Chances

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. "SPARKLING COMEDY."—Times. "SCINTILLATING COMEDY."—Herald. MARGARET ANGLIN in Wm. Somerset Maugham's Comedy, "Caroline"

LYCEUM 45th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20. "A GREAT ACTOR in A GREAT PLAY."—American. OTIS SKINNER in Booth Tarkington's Comedy Success, "MISTER ANTONIO"

CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. "There is only one Arliss. You can scarcely afford to miss him."—Times. GEORGE ARLISS in PAGANINI

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20 LAST 2 WEEKS FAIR and WARMER with MADGE KENNEDY

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20. THE BOOMERANG

FULTON 46 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. MATINEE TODAY 2:30. THE SILENT WITNESS

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27—Seats Monday WILLIAM HARRIS, Jr., Presents "ARMS AND THE GIRL" A Comedy by Grant Stewart & Robert Baker.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Twice Daily, incl. Sundays, 2:15 & 8:10 P. M. Eve. & Sat. Mat. ..... 25, 50, 1.00, 2.00 All other Mats. incl. Sunday, 25, 50c, 1.00 D. W. GRIFFITH'S Colossal Spectacle "NEW YORK AND BABYLON GO WELL TOGETHER." —N. Y. Tribune.

Life's Mighty Drama in one sweeping glance. The first and only production Mr. Griffith has made since the "Birth of a Nation."

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COHAN & HARRIS Candler Theatre. W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. LAST MAT. TODAY 2:20 LEO DITRICHSTEIN LAST WEEK THE GREAT LOVER TUESDAY EVE., SEPT. 26th, SEATS NOW. "THE INTRUDER" A DRAMA BY CYRIL HARCOURT.

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. CHEATING CHEATERS MATINEE TODAY 2:20.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. HIS BRIDAL NIGHT with THE DOLLY SISTERS

Charles Dillingham's GLOBE Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. THE AMBER EMPRESS "A CHEERING COMBINATION."—Mail.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1916 Sunday Night Concert With an Entire Change of Bill.

Mat. To-day THE MAN WHO CAME BACK PLAYHOUSE W. 48th.

ASTOR Thea., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30. THE GUILTY MAN Cast Includes IRENE FENWICK.

Pierrot THE Prodigal THE PANTOMIME WITH MUSIC. BOOTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1916.

STOP, LOOK, LISTEN.

The danger signals at railway crossings are displayed, not as a warning to the engineer, but to the public. The locomotive has the right of way and repeated and innumerable efforts to contest that right have resulted so disastrously for the contestant that all sensible persons, all except the heedless and foolhardy, have come to recognize it as one not to be further questioned or trifled with.

Mayor MITCHEL and Chairman STRAUS of the Public Service Commission have displayed in plain sight of Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. FRAYNE, Mr. GOMPERS, and their associates the familiar counsel of caution, "Stop, Look, Listen." Mr. MITCHEL and Mr. STRAUS speak for the public, and the public has the right of way. It has the right to be accommodated upon lines of transportation to which it has granted charters. More than that, it has beyond any dispute whatever the right to enjoy peace and order, freedom from turbulence and riotous conflicts. In its exercise of that right it will have the protection of its laws and of the powers it has conferred upon public officials for their enforcement. The letter addressed by Mr. MITCHEL and Mr. STRAUS to Mr. HUGH FRAYNE, the Chairman of the Labor Conference Committee, where the question of ordering sympathetic strikes was to be considered, uses plain words. It points out the very great probability, the practical certainty, that if sympathetic strikes are ordered the public peace will be disturbed. Mr. FRAYNE and his associates have their warning in these words which we quote from the letter:

> Conditions which you yourselves have indicated might follow general and sympathetic strikes would be grossly violative of the laws and would convulse the civilized and orderly life of this community. We wish to make it unmistakably clear to you that to prevent that condition the full civil and military powers conferred by law upon the Mayor will be employed.

It is a grave warning, but that is not all. The letter by its clear recital of facts deprives Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. FRAYNE, and their associates of all moral justification for the existing strike and for sympathetic strikes in aid of it. The principle of unionism is not at stake. The right to organize is not denied by the companies against which the strike is directed. The essence of unionism is collective bargaining, and that right is preserved to the brotherhood organization of the Interborough employés. The companies encourage organization. The pretense that the existence of the union principle is endangered cannot be sustained, it is hollow and false. The strike has for its object, not the preservation of the union principle, but the forcing of Mr. FITZGERALD'S kind of unionism upon wage earners organized in a union of their own with which they are perfectly contented.

The public understands this fully, it has not been for a moment in the dark. It sees that Mr. FITZGERALD is fighting against the privilege of organization in the union, not for it. The union principle is worthless if it do not have freedom as its basis. Mr. FITZGERALD and those working with him are seeking to extend the tyranny of labor over men who resist it and will have none of it. Right and justice stand opposed to their attempt, the public is against them, authority is against them. They have not been misjudged, the Mayor and Chairman STRAUS have been entirely fair and candid in hearing both sides, in presenting both sides. Their judgment, summed up in their letter to Mr. FRAYNE, is sound and convincing because it is so fair, so impartial. Leaders of labor cannot hope for success in a bad cause, they may as well dismiss all hope of success when candid opinion condemns them, as it now condemns their project of sympathetic strikes.

The calling of sympathetic strikes was authorized and approved at the conference of the labor leaders held yesterday. These men have their warning. If they persist, if they do not draw back before it is too late, they will have to assume full responsibility for the consequences of their folly. The issue is perfectly clear. The question to be determined, the paramount question, is whether this great community is to be awed into submission by a very small minority of its members led by men who are foreign to the community and its interests, having come here from other cities. There can be but one answer to that question. The process of reaching it may be rude and most unpleasant, but there is no room for doubt about the result.

THE CHIHUAHUA AFFAIR.

Mr. HUGHES'S latest utterances in condemnation of the Mexican policy of the Administration are as deficient in the constructive quality as his previous remarks on the same distressing subject. He returns to the old cry of the misinformed man in the street: "President WILSON ought to have recognized HUERTA." Is it conceivable that an upright jurist like Mr. HUGHES would have hastily accorded official recognition to that crafty usurper? Is it conceivable, after the record HUERTA made, without reference to his probable connivance at the murder of MADERO, as the suppressor of the legislative branch of the Government, as a petty tyrant who could not keep on friendly terms with any statesman with honest intentions, that Mr. HUGHES can really believe that recognition of his shameful Government would have been justified? We do not derive from Mr. HUGHES'S speeches the slightest idea of what he thinks he would have done if the grave problems arising from the involved Mexican situation had been presented to him for solution. He would have protected American life and property, he declares. How? By making war on Mexico? If so, why not say so plainly?

But though Mr. HUGHES never gets anywhere near the heart of the Mexican trouble, though he seems deliberately to deal with generalities and to avoid committing himself to any line of action in the event of his election, it is obvious that the trouble continues. Serious consideration in the New London conference of the withdrawal of General PERSHING'S column from Mexican soil while the Villistas are still active is out of the question. It is not necessary to accept as gospel truth the alarming reports of the invasion of Chihuahua sent from El Paso by General BELL, in order to comprehend the gravity of the situation. The El Paso reports are contradictory as to the number of VILLA'S force and the number of TREVINO'S soldiers who went over to VILLA. The story they tell is not quite clear in other respects.

If the raid on Chihuahua was really arranged to defeat the purpose of the Mexican conferees at New London, it is not unlikely that these reports, sent to General BELL and by him forwarded to Washington, were arranged for the same purpose. But that there was a raid, that TREVINO was taken unawares, is not to be denied. The measure of success achieved by VILLA is of no particular consequence. The fact that he is armed and abroad and has a band of murderous followers is sufficient evidence of the utter failure of CARRANZA and his troops to restore order in Northern Mexico. The outlook is as bad as ever. General PERSHING may have to begin his task anew, and, with that prospect in sight, who can fail to remember Parral and Carrizal?

TRUE FORGIVENESS.

A funeral was the last occasion when Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. TAFT were visible in the same place, if invisible to each other. They are to commemorate the funeral of the Progressive Party by being present at a love-feast in the Union League Club on Oct. 3. Mr. ROOT, whom to make President Mr. ROOSEVELT once said he would walk on his hands and knees down Pennsylvania Avenue, and who has been for over four years, the Bacon luncheon being but a show, the boss "burglar," "porch-climber," and "crook," will preside over the halcyon and vociferous proceeding. Why is it to be cabined within the narrow walls of the Union League? Madison Square Garden, packed to its utmost quarter of an inch, would be a thousand square miles too small to hold the multitudes that ache to witness this great scene of mimic reconciliation. The Indians of Deerfield Massacre, taking part, after submitting at the door to a search for tomahawks, in a Reunion of Survivors of the Massacre, might be a fair historical parallel. Unfortunately, History has not been equal to her job. The kiss of peace between the sacrificed and the sacrificer is to be smacked officially only in this happy time.

"WILL" and "THEODORE"! That old idyll, ended by so many causes, most of all by Mr. TAFT'S reluctance, magnanimous and loyal as he is, to be swallowed up in the relentless Ego of his sometime friend, is past renewal. The bitterness of tongue, in public at least, is all THEODORE'S. He has unusual gifts, a genius, in fact, such as even JOHN RANDOLPH never reached, for expressing his hatreds, and he is a much more catholic and vigorous hater than Dr. JOHNSON in his prime. It is because he hates Mr. WILSON more, not because he hates Mr. TAFT and Mr. ROOT less, that he consents to this tableau of handshaking. Only the other day his former Secretary of the Navy and Attorney General, the Hon. CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE, fresh from Oyster Bay, told the Maryland Progressive State Committee that the Colonel's opinion of the Republican malefactors of 1912 was unchanged. But it is considered desirable, we don't know why, since nobody is likely to be gulled by it, that a public, "property" reconciliation and friendship act be carried out, that it will make for harmony and teach the still recalcitrant Progressives that they can afford to forgive the Republican Party, since Mr. ROOSEVELT pretends to.

The Colonel is no forgiver. It seems as if there must be a strong Indian strain in that highly composite ancestry which he loves to dilate upon. From his point of view he is the injured and Mr. ROOT and Mr. TAFT the injurers. Blow, blow, thou Winter wind! Mr. TAFT, naturally of a kinder and more altruistic temper, cannot forget, if he nominally forgive, what he must regard as injuries inflicted with malice prepense and long continued. He is a strong Republican partisan, and for the sake of the Republican Party he is willing to go through his part. It is to be hoped that Mr. ROOT will record in memoirs, which it is almost his duty to write, the impressions, reflections, and memories which this Union League political agape stirs in that marvelous brain.

We see Mr. TAFT smile calmly and Mr. ROOSEVELT nervously. Two right hands are protruded. They meet. They clasp. Is the handshake a little forced and mechanical? Is Mr. CHOATE, forgiven by and forgiving the Colonel, reminded by this "historic handshake" of COBDEN'S description of Lord JOHN RUSSELL and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS as "two oysters shaking hands"? No, no! Tears flow down two thousand candid shirtfronts. The band plays "Auld Lang Syne." The enraptured Union Leaguers, hand in hand, ask in good intention, if with small success of tune, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot?" Pop, corks, in lovely unison! The very lobster claws try to shake one another in symbolic sympathy with the affecting spectacle. Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. TAFT are both rubbing their "dexter fins" furtively with a handkerchief.

On the Chinese New Year old debts are paid, old enemies are reconciled. It is recorded in "The Memoirs of Li Yun Lung" that two notorious adversaries, BU NKO and CHANG CHONG HONG, met formally on a New Year's Day, shook their own hands—the artless custom of Cathay—and were profuse in their utterances of good-will. The spectators were edified. Going out of the door, BU, glaring, says to CHANG, "I wish you the same you wish me." "You want to begin again, do you?" asks CHANG, "livid with rage." This anecdote teaches us the sincerity of true forgiveness.

THE EIGHT-HOUR COMMISSION.

Under the trainmen's law the President is to appoint a commission of three to observe its operation and report its findings to Congress. Although these Commissioners are to be appointed as the result of the difference between the railways and the trainmen, their functions differ from those of arbitrators. Their qualifications should be different, if they are to escape the difficulties which have caused the disrepute of arbitration. As is known, the custom has been to appoint one to represent each side, and a third to represent neither, but to hold the balance of power. The usual result has been a deadlock between the partisans and that the brunt of the decision fell upon the third member. Both sides dislike to submit their case to a single mind, and the result is little different if the membership is multiplied by two or three to escape that dilemma. In that case the membership becomes so large that there are too many chances of combinations not possible to foresee, making arbitration still more of a lottery.

The eight-hour commission is not to settle a dispute, but to observe the operation of a law. The law is supposed to represent the interest of the public, not the views of either side. It might be said that already the men like the law less, although they caused its enactment, and that the railways like it more, although they opposed its passage. If the parties should change their attitude toward the law the outlook is for a stormy trial of its merits, and for a wrangle over the completion of the legislation. It is therefore undesirable that the commission should be made up in the manner of an arbitrative body. It would be better that no Commissioner should represent either party to the dispute, but that all the Commissioners should represent the public's interest first and solely.

This is so partly because the public's interest is paramount, and chiefly because it is almost sure that the commission's findings will have something to displease both sides of the immediate parties. The men are to get higher pay and shorter hours, but they also stand to lose something of their privileges on the lower scale of pay. The fact that the punitive overtime payment was dropped certifies that the law embodies the ultimate demand upon the railways. Not a word in the law requires payment by mileage, or upon any alternative to time on the eight-hour basis. The men will be held to the law as strictly as the railways. On the other hand, the railways are called upon to make concessions in the payment of some scores of millions of dollars above a scale already thought liberal by them.

There is the least prospect that Commissioners representing either of these conflicting views as partisans can contribute anything useful to the discussion. They will have an opportunity to wrangle before the commission, but should not be allowed to embarrass the commission by wrangles within it. The President and Congress did not intervene in the interests of either, but in the interest of the community at large. The community at large should be exclusively represented upon the commission whose findings will have so much to do with the completion of the legislation.

THE TRUTH IN GERMANY.

Despite the naïveté of the suggestions for ending the war made by Prince ALEXANDER of Hohenlohe, the significance of his arguments, or rather of their publication, is not to be minimized. His idea that President WILSON can end the war by depriving the Allies of munitions, so that they cannot fight Germany any longer, ignores so many facts of so many different kinds that it need not be considered. But what can and should be considered is the fact that any man, whether a Prince or not, can publish in Germany without interference such reasons as he gives why the war should be terminated. They run counter to every theory, desire, and demand upon which Germany began and has hitherto prosecuted the war, and counter to every utterance on the subject of peace which has been made recently by any of the party leaders or Government officials. A while ago it was inconceivable that such a publication could be permitted, and even now it is difficult to understand how it was permitted.

He calls it evident that none of the belligerents can be defeated. The last utterance of the Kaiser himself on this subject was that the enemy could and should be reduced to such "despair" that they would "sue for peace on terms honorable to Germany," and even the moderates have taken similar ground. He says it is obviously impossible for either side "to insure the "fulfillment of their fantastic hopes "and plans." Fantastic! How long has it been possible to use that word in describing Germany's war made for a place in the sun? It ignores, or rather dismisses contemptuously, the pretense that Germany is waging a defensive war against assailants who surprised her; for there could be nothing fantastic about the hope or plan of defending one's country. It is not to defend her soil that Germany is making war, but for quite other hopes and to carry out quite other plans; and these hopes and plans the war has proved fantastic.

When he says that the war must end either in compromise or the destruction of Europe, he is advocating the return to the status quo ante. It makes no difference whether the Prince's arguments are just, whether his fears for Europe are well founded, whether he speaks for others or for himself alone. The important thing is that at last, in Germany, some one is permitted to say publicly that Germany cannot defeat her enemies, that the objects for which she entered the war were fantastic and hopeless, and that the best she can hope for is a return to the state of things and to the map which existed before August, 1914. Such a publication in Germany, even though it should stand alone for a time, is a hopeful sign of the coming return of reason and therefore of peace.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Should Authors Have a Union?

It is not surprising that so many of the men and women who are trying to support themselves by writing should reject the plan to form an authors' branch of the Federation of Labor. The Authors' League exists for the purpose of adjusting difficulties that may arise between authors and publishers. But it is not a trade union. Affiliation of actors with the labor unions is conceivable, though it is also most unlikely. There is an amusement trade and the actors have many trials which may justify them in uniting as workers to protect their interests. But, beyond securing just payment from solvent publishers for such of his product as possesses commercial value, what reason has the author to desire a union of authors? His profession is always overcrowded, and it cannot be truthfully said that there is a community of interest.

No union could compel a publisher to accept a story or a poem. The idea of an authors' trade union recalls JAMES L. FORD'S fantastic picture of the hard working poet trudging to his day's labors in the poetry factory, carrying his tin dinner pail. Against what obstructive force could an authors' union order a strike? The publishers collectively? There are many publishers who would view such an event with cheerful philosophy. Against the booksellers? Against the girls who sell the books in the department stores? How about picketing? That is an essential part of every strike. Would the pickets be placed at the publishing houses or at the book shops? Or would they tackle the reviewers? Whose heads would be smashed by brickbats in case of an authors' strike riot?

These quite unanswerable questions seem to prove the folly of an authors' labor union. Combination to limit the output is impossible by any such means. The best any author can do in that way is craftily to discourage some of his competitors from writing. Union or no union, the publishers will always be swamped with manuscripts and will accept only the few they want. And after they are accepted and published the public will read only what it wants to read.

Other Things Are Needed More.

Lovers of scenery in its wild or "natural" state will not grieve over the denial by Mr. STEPHEN T. MATHER, in a letter to THE TIMES, of the report that the Department of the Interior is planning to build and run a funicular or cable railway from the top of the Yosemite cañon to the floor of the valley below. Such an improvement would have enabled tourists who are in a hurry to reach the valley in much less time than is now required. But the longer trip has its compensations for those who really love lake and mountain scenes, and to this class belong, presumably, all who visit the great park of which the valley is a part. A cut-off from the recently acquired Tioga Road, which runs from east to west across the park, approaches close to the edge of the Yosemite cañon, and from this point the "hiker" or saddle rider may make a leisurely descent by trail to the bottom of the valley. The motorist must make a longer trip, following the road in a great loop of fifty-one miles through natural country of unusual beauty.

The Yosemite Valley is probably the best known and best loved of our natural wonders. Its superb "views" can be enjoyed fully only by the "hiker" or camper. The motorist and the stage-coach traveler miss much of the calm, the inspiration, which the more leisurely moving tourist enjoys. A tramway running down the steep walls of the Yosemite cañon might detract something from the romantic charm which nature, in its undefiled majesty, here wears.

The Yosemite National Park has attracted many new visitors from the East since the beginning of the war in Europe. Many more ought to go, and will go, when the accommodations for tourists have been increased and improved. More trails, better roads, and abundant and moderate priced hotels are needed. Mr. MATHER'S assurance that the Department of the Interior intends to push vigorously these improvements is welcome. The recently enacted law establishing a National Park Service and providing for a centralized administration of the parks under the control of the Secretary of the Interior should make possible a rapid development in their usefulness.

The Price of Coal.

Just as coal is scarce and dear, along comes the Government with its suits against the Coal Trust. It is comforting to have the trust plagued, but it is hard to see how the Government can cheapen the price of coal. In its brief the Government sets up that this trust is peculiarly obnoxious in that there is no opportunity to lessen its extortion by the ordinary processes of trade. Therefore the Government wants the Coal Trust resolved into its constituent elements. The public remembers the result of that process upon the price of oil and tobacco, and hears the proposal with a shudder. It would see the Coal Trust shed its black blood without pity, but how would that cheapen coal under the conditions described in the Government's brief? Would the constituent elements of the Coal Trust raise their prices in the manner of the dismembered bad trusts?

Would the smashing of the Coal Trust increase the supply of coal, in the manner which the Government says is the normal manner of relief, but which is impossible in this case? Therefore, says the Government, "only the law can afford relief." In that case there is danger that those who insist upon using an article of which the supply is limited must pay the price the owners demand, whether they be few or many. The record shows that the independent owners have hitherto asked the highest prices paid for coal. The trust has had a greater feeling of responsibility for its customers than the independents have had, in this trade as in other trades. When there is competition in a trade, with a possibility of enlargement of the supply, there is a chance that it will overtake demand. There is no such prospect in this case. There is no limit to the extortion which might be practiced if unlimited and unregulated competition gave the opportunity to those who have shown no reluctance in its use. The Government's brief alleges foresight extending backward for thirty years in acquirement of the supply of anthracite. Within that time there have been bankruptcies and changes of ownership inconsistent with any idea of a continuous conspiracy. It the thing was done a generation ago the conspirators are beyond punishment.

If the present owners are to be deprived of their freedom in marketing their property, there is no certainty of safety in the ownership of anything. The price of coal is a hardship, but there are greater hardships in the continual agitation of a dispute between buyers and sellers which has lasted since trade began, and which will not be settled by any law.

THE AIMS OF MR. GOMPERS.

The Attempt of a Large Organization to Crush a Small One.

New York, Sept. 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Friends of labor, who are distressed at the burden which the strike is laying upon the working people of the city, must perceive the utter unfitness of Mr. Gompers to be the spokesman and leader because of his reiteration of the declaration that the "fight is to secure the right of labor to organize."

In its simplest terms it is the attempt of the national federation of the unions, of which he is the President, to compel the employes of the Interborough, some 12,000 or 13,000 men, to join the national body, or be obedient to its commands, at the price of surrendering individual contracts which they possess and which they regard as both valuable and satisfactory. In other words, it is the attempt to use the power of a great organization which he heads to crush a local organization and destroy the liberties and the rights of its members.

Meanwhile the hardships of the strike, even in its present form, fall almost entirely upon the poorer classes, who have no automobiles, and who have to travel long distances to their daily work, and especially upon those who have physical infirmity or who care for little children and the sick. They constitute the main part of "the public," whose rights are ignored and are now threatened in larger measure.

HENRY A. STIMSON.

A Test of Home-Made Bread.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have no figures to refute the statement that the baking companies can sell bread cheaper than the housewife can make it, but I resent on behalf of my wife—and other women of my acquaintance who make bread—the assertion that the baker's bread is better. And I am not so sure that it is cheaper to buy baker's bread. For this reason my wife will begin in a few days to bake bread for our small family, using a twenty-five-pound sack of Minnesota flour, keeping track of the number and weight of the loaves, price of flour, yeast, &c., and when the last drawing is made from the sack I shall be pleased to make known the result.

The fact of the matter is that the old-fashioned housewife and much of the grand old family life are disappearing in New York and other large cities. The bakers and the delicatessen stores, with their tempting dishes, have had their share in breaking down what to me is something far more precious than gold—a good wife, whose greatest concern is her family and who steers clear of ready-made food of nearly all kinds, although we both admit that some of them are both palatable and healthful.

You ought to see some of my wife's bread and see some of the darning she does on a pair of socks. CITY-BRED MAN.

New York, Sept. 21, 1916.

GERMANY'S WAR PLANS.

A Story of a Clash Staged in the West Indies.

New York, Sept. 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently I met a wealthy Porto Rican business man on a steamer en route to Newfoundland. Sitting on the deck one evening he told me of his intimate relations with some higher officials of the German Army and of statements made to him of German plans to attack the United States in 1914, should a war with European powers not develop.

"I am sure," he said, "that the American people do not realize how very near they came to being engulfed in a terrific struggle with Germany; and in your country's state of unpreparedness what resistance could you have offered to this colossal war machine of Germany?

"Some time before this war broke out I was informed by friends in the German Army that the German Empire had reached a state of preparedness to strike for a position of dominance in the Western Hemisphere. This was not a plan immaturely formed. German military circles considered that Germany as the supreme leader of the world in intelligence and in governmental, industrial, and scientific efficiency should be the dominating power of the world; they were obsessed with the idea that Germany's sway over a vast area of the world would mean the material advancement of the world and its many peoples. Therefore, Germany for more than a quarter of a century had worked indefatigably toward realizing this ideal.

"German military leaders knew there must be war with the United States and one or more wars with European powers. Which would come first they did not know. They were prepared for both. Until a surprisingly short time before the European war stirred the world it was believed in German military circles that a war with the United States might precede the European conflict. That every aggressive move by Germany would be successful was believed certain.

"You may know how near your country came to this war when I tell you that I know positively the stage was all set for Germany to declare war on the United States on July 28, 1914. The trouble was to be brought about through what would have amounted to German occupation of Haiti, and to that end two German warships were in the harbor of Port au Prince, Haiti, two weeks before the day set, and a German Admiral made his presence very much felt in the City of Port au Prince.

"You Americans must know of the elaborate preparations made by Germans throughout the Western Hemisphere for such eventualities. German secret and commercial agents have been in the United States, Central America, South America, and the West Indies for many years; German Army officers have been with them, and if the truth were known Germany would be found to have established a marvelously efficient system of detection of every move of the United States and other countries of the Western Hemisphere. Germany's war machine was working perfectly throughout the Western Hemisphere before any of us realized it. And I ask again: What could the United States have done if Germany of a sudden had fallen upon your great but unprotected country with all the velocity that lay behind her many years of scientific preparation for a great war?

"Now, after this war started I heard from these same friends in the German Army that not longer than four years after German victory over the Allies, Germany would carry out her plan to attack the United States and establish the German domain in the Western Hemisphere.

"So you can see what this European war means to the United States," the Porto Rican concluded. "You can understand what every victory of the Allies means to your country."

FELIX ORMAN.

U-BOATS AFTER NOV. 7.

Are the Germans Waiting to See Who Is Elected Here?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following is taken from a recent number of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger:

> If for a time we have not made such ruthless use of our submarines as many people expected of them, it was for good political reasons, but these reasons have nothing to do with any desire to spare our most stubborn and unscrupulous enemy (England.) When the reasons which caused the limitation of the submarine war have ceased to hold good the submarine war will be resumed.

In this morning's TIMES we find that Dr. Ernst Bassermann is quoted as saying:

> It was not for technical reasons that ruthless submarine war was suspended, but solely on account of America's protest.

Does this all mean that they are awaiting the result of our coming election, and if President Wilson is re-elected the submarine war will not be resumed, but if Mr. Hughes is elected it will? M. B. R.

New York, Sept. 21, 1916.

Self-Government for Porto Rico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your editorial "Good Work in Porto Rico." It certainly does justice to the Porto Rican courts and to the people who have approved of the punishment inflicted on the grafters among the politicians. If the papers would occasionally bring before the American people the good work being done down there it would help to convince Congress that the Porto Ricans are entitled to self-government. There is no good reason that while the Philippines bill was passed the Senate failed to take up the Jones bill, which would have given self-government to Porto Rico. L. M. M.

Liberty, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1916.

"The Schoolmaster."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most ridiculous thing that has been said about President Wilson in an attempt to detract from his ability is to call him "The Schoolmaster." Has it become a shame to be a schoolmaster? Is it a demerit? And when one is a schoolmaster, is one more able or less? H. WITTNER.

New York, Sept. 21, 1916.

THE POE COTTAGE, FORDHAM.

Within these walls what memories are massed!
What ghosts hold congress in this silent tomb,
Around which little common flowers bloom
With loveliness and beauty unsurpassed!
No house on earth shall longer stand or last.
Here Annabel and Ulalume were born:
Here dwelt the swan with bleeding wings, forlorn,
The angel from His choruses outcast.
Methinks I hear the curtains' silken flow,
The sobs of broken hearts, the bitter cries
Of those untimely won from Life. I hear
The murdered heart-beats, nearer, nearer, grow,
The mystic voiceless Will that never dies,
And then, so sad, a lute divinely clear.

JOSEPH BERNARD RETHY.

HOW THE RUSSIAN ARMIES ARE SUPPLIED.

Not by America or Japan, but by the Awakened Russian People —Equipment for Another Winter's Campaign.

By ISAAC DON LEVINE.

The world was surprised and astonished last Summer when Russia "came back" after the disasters of 1915 and shattered to its foundations the Austrian military machine. It was suggested by some that the "come back" has been made possible through Japanese and American ammunition supplies. The brilliant successes accomplished by the Russian soldiers have also been ascribed to the genius of General Brusiloff. Few suspected that between the Summers of 1915 and 1916 the old Russian military organization had made its final exit from the arena of the great Slavic nation's life and that a new Russia took over the management of all military affairs, and it is this latter Russia that has scored so magnificently against the Teutons and is now fighting in the ranks of the Allies. This new Russia is the social Russia, the Russia of the great social organizations supporting and co-operating with the Government in the prosecution of the war.

The vastness of the achievements of these social organizations is revealed in the latest Moscow and Petrograd newspapers to reach this country. Popular Russia celebrated about the middle of August the second anniversaries of the two largest social bodies that grew up in Russia as a consequence of the war, the All-Russian Zemstvo Union and the Union of Municipalities. While the statistics relative to their activities deal mostly with totals comprising the two years of the war, it should be borne in mind that in the first year of the conflict they engaged almost exclusively in relief work. It was only when the Government's War Department collapsed at the Teutonic invasion of Poland and Lithuania, with the consequent dismissal and arrest of General Sukhomlinoff, the Minister of War, that the social organizations rallied to the support of the army and, backed by the entire nation, succeeded in reorganizing it on new and lasting bases.

The All-Russian Zemstvo Union, the largest of all social organizations in Russia, if not in the entire world, had handled through its offices the enormous sum of 2,500,000,000 rubles in the two years of its existence. The Central Committee of the union alone had had in the same period passed through its treasury the sum of 1,300,000,000 rubles. The union maintains 317 institutions on the northern front, 1,043 on the western, 1,631 on the southwestern, and 288 on the Caucasus front. These institutions include hospitals, ambulance stations, sanitary trains, medical and feeding units, medical and feeding stations on the various supply routes, tea rooms, field dentists and dental and X-ray stations, laboratories, disinfection stations, baths, laundries, motor, motor cycle and horse supply communications, veterinary stations, boats, shops, factories, &c.

On July 16, 1916, the material on hand in all the central warehouses of the Zemstvo Union was insured for the amount of 22,790,000 rubles. Among other items found in these warehouses were 1,500,000 pieces of linen. In the two years of its activities the union supplied the War Ministry with 78,000,000 pieces of linen, while it issued to its own institutions at the front 50,000,000 more pieces of linen. In addition to this the union had an order to supply the army with 4,000,000 tent awnings and 3,000,000 sandbags. Altogether, the union had filled orders for 131,000,000 linen articles of all descriptions.

The union's order department is to supply the Government in 1916 with 5,000,000 pairs of Winter boots, 4,000,000 Winter coats, 5,000,000 pairs of gloves, and 10,000,000 pairs of socks, all for the sum of 75,000,000 rubles. It is evident from this order that another Winter campaign had been expected and provided for by the Allies some months ago. On Jan. 1, 1916, the union had furnished to the War Ministry about 3,000,000 articles for Winter use. From Aug. 3, 1915, to Aug. 10, 1916, the branch institutions of the union had distributed articles to the value of 36,000,000 rubles.

The Automobile Department of the Central Committee had purchased 1,261 automobiles, 261 motor cycles, 60 motor boats, and plans to spend in the next three months 10,000,000 rubles on various items. The special factory maintained by the Sanitary-Technical Department had turned out articles to the amount of 1,450,000 rubles. Up to Jan. 1, 1916, this department had expended 7,000,000 rubles on medicine. During the whole of 1915 the department distributed medicines to the value of 1,200,000 rubles; in the first four months of the present year, to the amount of 1,031,000 rubles. On July 14, 1916, the department had on hand various medical supplies valued at 2,800,000 rubles.

The above figures are only some of the statistics telling eloquently the story of a great nation aroused as never before. A little more than two years ago no one, even in Russia, dreamed that such an organization could ever exist and labor in Russia. Much has been said and written about the marvelous achievements of England in the last two years. But history will marvel more at the wonderful results accomplished by backward and isolated Russia after receiving a staggering blow that was considered fatal by almost the entire world. The blow may have been fatal to the old Russia, but quite unexpectedly to von Hindenburg and von Mackensen it had the effect of reviving and regenerating the slumbering colossus of the Russian people.

The Union of Russian Municipalities is another striking proof of the miraculous activities of social Russia. The union, headed by Moscow, consists of 474 Russian cities and towns. For administrative purposes it is divided into thirteen central districts. In the two years of its existence the central treasury handled through its offices the sum of 125,000,000 rubles. The union maintains relief institutions at the fronts. Sixteen hundred of these are on the European front. Up to July 14, 1916, the union fed 15,000,000 people. It maintains 208 surgical hospitals in European Russia, 7 in Finland, and 10 in the Caucasus. The budget for the second half of this year has been made out for 81,000,000 rubles. Forty-five per cent. of all the hospital beds in Russia at the disposal of the army, including those maintained by the Russian Red Cross, which is a very extensive organization, are maintained by the Union of Municipalities. From Aug. 14, 1915, the medical dépôt of the union issued medicines to the value of 3,000,000 rubles.

Statistics relative to the activities of the most important, in a military sense, social organization, the War Organization Committee, are, of course, not obtainable. But the industrial mobilization of Russia for war purposes, undertaken and executed by the committee, is known to be complete. Members of the committee have recently visited England, France, and Italy, making a thorough study of the preparations made by these nations, and have returned home to improve upon their own activities and enterprises.

What the world is losing sight of is the fact that the Russian public, through its social organizations, is doing the work which in England or France the Government is doing. And what is still more extraordinary is the fact that the inexperienced and raw Russian democracy has accomplished as much as, if indeed not more than, the highly civilized and expert French and British Governments.

ISAAC DON LEVINE.

New York, Sept. 22, 1916.

THE UPBUILDING OF CHINA.

Opportunity for American Methods of Constructive Engineering.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The upbuilding of China, a sister republic, has the sincere sympathy of Americans. Our attention is called to a renewal of China's efforts to procure a $50,000,000 loan, in which American bankers are to participate.

To what extent the proposed loan may be applied is not clearly understood by many. The Huai River conservancy project, in the Provinces of Kiangsu and Anhui, China, is directly related to one of the most fertile areas of the Chinese Republic. The flooded district recently reported, where immense loss of life has occurred, is located within these provinces. This district contains the Grand Canal, 1,000 miles in length, one of the wonders of the world, designed by its builders as far back as the Christian era as a means for controlling floods and transportation. This great canal is an inland waterway and furnishes a means of transportation for the products from fertile lands located within the area comprised in about one-half of the provinces of China proper, where at least 200,000,000 of its inhabitants dwell. No railroad system alone could possibly compete with its economic value. The Grand Canal is a commercial system of transportation that has partially fallen into disuse by neglect, which will require modern methods and capital to restore.

The Six-Power loan, which has become dormant by reason of the European war, was projected not only for the purpose of improvements before stated, but for a general linking of the canal system to the railroads built and about to be projected. Modern methods of constructive engineering in America may well be directed to this field, with our sincere concurrence in the welfare of China. ALEXANDER C. CHENOWETH.

New York, Sept. 22, 1916.

The Times in the Far East.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may gratify you to know that readers of English in the great cosmopolitan centres of the Far East get their news and comment on current happenings directly or indirectly, consciously or unconsciously, from THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It is my business to read many foreign papers, and I have discovered that much of the war news and the military expert's comment printed in THE TIMES is reproduced in The Japan Advertiser of Tokio, The Calcutta Times, The China Press of Shanghai, The Peking Gazette, and other papers. Some of it has the first paragraph rewritten, some has a New York date line, and some is reprinted with due credit to its origin, but most of it is there in one form or another. L. W.

New York, Sept. 22, 1916.

New Jersey Colleges for Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call attention to an error in the article appearing in a recent edition of THE TIMES on "College Education for Jersey Women"? The statement is there made that "In addition to these there are the professional schools, such as the New Jersey Law School, Drew Theological Seminary, and others. None of these splendidly endowed and equipped institutions has opened its doors to women."

The error consists in the statement that New Jersey Law School does not admit women, as our courses have been open to women ever since the school was organized and we now have a considerable number of women graduates successfully practicing at the New Jersey bar.

RICHARD D. CURRIER.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 18, 1916.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Testimony of Germans to the Attacks on Armenians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A document of tremendous importance is the letter of protest by Germans in Turkey, published in this morning's TIMES. Nobody has ever read anything so horrifying as that, because in all human history, ancient or modern, men have never accumulated such horrors upon horrors as the Turkish authorities have since last year inflicted upon the Armenians in Turkey.

This document is of peculiar value, as it is prepared by eyewitnesses of the German race, who declare that the affair "will always remain a terrible stain on Germany's honor among the generations to come." These protesting professors hold the German Government in a large measure responsible for the great crime of the Turks, but the sad truth is that all the neutral powers, above all the greatest among them, the United States, are also responsible exactly in the measure in which they could, by a joint and vehement protest, addressed to Turkey and Germany, stop the outrages, but did not. The crime will remain a terrible stain on the honor of this country too.

M. SIMBAD GABRIEL.

New York, Sept. 20, 1916.

From Captain Sims of the Nevada.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sept. 15, 1916, just received, in an article entitled "World's Record by Guns," there are a number of errors which I think you will be glad to correct.

This article states that a world's record for long

ADMIRAL GOODRICH TO WED AGAIN AT 69

Retired Sea Fighter Engaged to Miss Sarah Minis Hays of Philadelphia.

HIS DISTINGUISHED CAREER

Veteran of 45 Years in Navy Has Two Daughters—His Fiancée's Father a Prominent Doctor.

Dr. I. Minis Hays and Mrs. Hays of Philadelphia announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sarah Minis Hays, to Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U. S. N., retired, now occupying his country place, Gladwyn, at Pomfret, Conn. His first wife, who was Miss Eleanor Milnor, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Milnor of New York, died several years ago. He has two daughters, one of whom married Captain Davis of the British Army, now stationed in India, and the other Lieutenant Charles Belknap, U. S. N., from whom she recently obtained a divorce. Her engagement to John Clark Brennon of this city was announced on July 23. Both daughters spent the Summer with their father at his Pomfret home.

Rear Admiral Goodrich was born in Philadelphia on Jan. 7, 1847, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1864. He has seen service in every branch of the navy and all parts of the globe. He became a Rear Admiral in 1904 and was Commandant of the New York Navy Yard from 1907 to 1909, when he was retired. In 1908 he succeeded Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans as senior Rear Admiral, when the former was retired.

Admiral Goodrich began his service in the navy at 17, when he was detailed on the Macedonian, that was sent to capture the Florida and Tallahassee, Confederate vessels that were interfering with commerce.

In 1882 he was Naval Attaché on the staff of Sir Garnet Wolseley during the Tel-el-Kabir campaign, and in 1884 he brought the Greeley relief ship Alert to New York. He was President of the Naval War College in 1907-8, and commander of the St. Louis and the Newark during the Spanish-American war. He also commanded the Pacific Squadron in 1905-6. His article on "The Future of the Battleship" in The North American Review a year ago attracted considerable attention.

Miss Hays, the Admiral's fiancée, is a member of a prominent Philadelphia family. Her father, Dr. I. Minis Hays, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, College and Medical Department, in 1886 and 1888. He was Secretary General of the International Medical Congress held in Philadelphia in 1876, and since 1897 has been Secretary of the American Philosophical Society.

On account of the illness of Miss Hays's mother no plans have been made for the wedding.

PLAYLETS AT YORKVILLE.

German Entertainment Includes "Beregiss," Seen at the Princess.

The first of the three theatres that will be devoted to German theatrical entertainment this year to begin activities was the Yorkville, which opened its new season last night. This playhouse in East Eighty-sixth Street, in the heart of the German community in the upper east side, last Spring began its career as a German Princess or Grand Guignol, with programs made up principally of peppery playlets interlarded with vaudeville specialties.

The same policy is to be pursued this season, if the opening bill is a criterion; indeed, one of its numbers, "Beregiss," proved to be the playlet by Andre de Lerde and Pierre Chaine that was seen at the Princess when Holbrook Blinn was director under the title of "A Pair of Kid Gloves." It will be recalled that this was a grizzly melodrama in miniature, of the revenge of a woman for her brother, who has been sent an exile to Siberia. When she has lured the man responsible to a private room in a Paris restaurant she strangles him with her long gloves after she has made him drunk and extorted a large sum of money.

But it was not the possible denouement of the drama that was uppermost in the minds of the audience last night. What kept the spectators in a state of nervous tension was the uncertainty that Richard Feist, who played the Russian nobleman, would retain his false whiskers until the choking was over with. Early in the scene Mr. Feist's starboard whiskers began to flop against his cheek, and from that moment until some time later when he managed to work his way into the wings and shout his lines from off-stage, everyone beyond the footlights figuratively hung on his whiskers, fearing that too soon he would be shorn of his strength. Then the welcome odor of ether floated out from behind the scenes and told the anxious ones before Mr. Feist emerged, patting his beard hopefully, that he had reached a bottle of spiritgum and that the plot might take its course.

A one-act trifle with a distinctly Continental flavor, entitled "Das Strumfband" ("The Garter"), by Julius Horst; a burlesque in two acts called "Treller & Co.," by Walter Gericke, and specialties by Mizi Gizi, Rudi Rahe, and Ernst Naumann completed the program. Among other players were Amanda Blum, Helene Hard, Emil Perla, and Willy Frey.

The stage settings reflected the new decorative movement. They were designed by Fritz Winold Reiss, who also was credited on the program with the futuristic redecoration of the auditorium.

ASK $30,000 IN YOUNG CASE.

Three Law Firms Want Their Fees Paid from Nordica's Estate.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Sept. 22.—Judge Rulif V. Lawrence has under consideration today requests from three law firms for an allowance of $10,000 each from the estate of Mme. Lillian Nordica Young, the singer.

The firms seeking the allowances are Lindabury, Depue & Faulke of Newark; Hartshorne, Insky & Leake of Jersey City, and Osborne & Astly of Newark. The Lindabury firm represented George W. Young, the singer's husband, who contested her will. Insky & Leake represented heirs under the 1914 will, which was upheld, and which left nothing to Young.

The Rev. R. W. E. Merington.

The Rev. Richard Whiskin Ernest Merington, formerly curate of Holy Trinity Chapel, and long identified with social service work in connection with boys' clubs at St. George's Church, the West Side Settlement House, and the Pro-Cathedral, died on Thursday in Buffalo, N. Y. He was also connected with All Angels' Church here, and was in his sixtieth year.

Mr. Merington was formerly rector of St. Peter's Church, Essex Fells, N. J., for nearly ten years.

George F. Stengel.

George F. Stengel, President and Treasurer of George Stengel, Inc., patent leather manufacturers in Newark, died yesterday at his home, 1,150 Broad Street, that city, after a long illness, aged 70 years. Born in Germany, Mr. Stengel was brought to this country by his parents an infant. Mr. Stengel was a member of the Road Horse Association of New Jersey. He had a stock farm at Long Branch, on which there are fifty blooded horses.

Obituary Notes.

CHRISTOPHER JACOB FRANK, 68 years old, retired, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 88 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of Socrates Lodge, of Odd Fellows, and left a widow and a daughter.

JOHN J. BARKER, who died at his Summer home at Spring Valley, N. Y., on Tuesday, was forty years a resident of Brooklyn and long connected with the Standard Oil Co. He was born in this city seventy years ago and came of Revolutionary stock. He is survived by his wife, two sons, Herbert J. and Russell D. Barker, and a daughter, Mrs. George D. Arnott.

SAMUEL H. ANNIN, 62 years old, a Past Master of Delta Lodge, No. 451, F. and A. M., and a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Empire State Society, the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans' Association, and of Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, died on Wednesday, and the funeral will be held today from 305 Adams Street, Brooklyn. He left a widow and a brother, Richard W. Annin.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CAMACK GILMER, widow of William Gilmer and formerly for many years a resident of Newburgh, N. Y., died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. J. Wright, 664 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighty-second year.

HENRY C. THORNE, formerly in the livery business in Roslyn, L. I., and one of the oldest residents of that place, died on Thursday in his seventy-first year.

WILLIAM MIDDLETON, 59 years old, formerly an engineer on the Long Island Railroad, died on Thursday at his home, 2,070 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Stationary Engineers' Association, and left a widow, a son and a daughter.

JOHN A. ZIEGLER, President and Treasurer of the A. H. Ziegler & Son, Inc., hay and feed dealers at 266 Heyward Street, Brooklyn, and well known in the Eastern District, died at his place of business on Thursday from a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Ziegler was born in Brooklyn thirty-three years ago and lived at 414 Marion Street. He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter.

HENRY C. KLUVER, a business man of West Orange, N. J., died on Thursday night at his home there in his sixty-sixth year.

Mrs. AUGUSTA PLATT, wife of Frank J. Platt, a life-long resident of Phillipsburg, N. J., died on Thursday at her home there in her twenty-eighth year.

ALFRED JOHNSON, twice Highway Commissioner of the town of Islip, L. I., died on Wednesday at his home in Sayville, L. I., in his seventy-ninth year.

CATHERINE FOGARTY FLANNERY, whose family has long been identified with Flushing, L. I., died on Thursday at her home there.

CHARLES L. TAYLOR, a resident of Patterson, N. J., for more than fifty years, died on Thursday at his home there, in his sixtieth year.

THEODORE P. TERRY, the oldest merchant in Ansonia, Conn., and the oldest hardware dealer in the State, died yesterday in his eighty-second year.

ROY FALT, a hotel man until recently connected with the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco, Cal., died suddenly on Thursday in the Post Graduate Hospital, after an operation. He was in his forty-second year.

Mrs. EMMA WEST BROWN, widow of Richard Brown, formerly President of the Fraser Lubricating Company, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Benjamin E. Hall, 67 Riverside Drive.

Mrs. HARVEY J. BROOKS, whose husband is President of the Deep River National Bank of Deep River, Conn., died at her home in that place.

J. H. RHAEDLE, an iron manufacturer of Cleveland, Ohio, died on Thursday in the Cuyahoga County and Children's Hospital in Syracuse, N. Y., after an operation.

FRANK G. SANTANGELO, one of the pioneer Italian residents of Middletown, Conn., where he settled in 1872, died at his home there on Thursday in his seventy-eighth year.

JOSEPH WEBER, an employe of the Adams Express Company for many years, is dead at his home, 1,045 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx, in his sixty-fifth year.

LEIGH S. BACHE, general manager of the Oilless Bearing Company of Bound Brook, N. J., died on Thursday in the Muhlenburg Hospital, in Plainfield, N. J., in his forty-eighth year.

GEORGE STAPLETON, for the last thirty years in the trucking business in Paterson, N. J., died yesterday at his home in that place in his fifty-fifth year.

Mrs. ROSE MITCHELL, mother of William Mitchell, formerly Superintendent of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, died yesterday at her home, 909 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx, in her eighty-second year. She was born in Prague, Austria, and came here during the civil war. Mrs. Mitchell was active in charities for many years. She left also a daughter and another son.

FRANCIS RICHARD JANSSEN, a coffee broker of 119 Front Street and formerly a noted oarsman, died on Thursday in the Hotel Belleclaire in his fifty-ninth year.

Tourists for Havana.

Among those sailing today for Havana on the Ward Line steamship Saratoga are:

Miguel A. Garcia, Marcus Glaser, Felix Martinez, Benjamin Cram, Leander Dorsey, Mrs. A. W. de Gaston, Miss A. de Gaston, Miss M. de Gaston, F. de Gaston, Mr. and Mrs. M. Garnett, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jensen, Dr. Jimenez Ansley, Dr. J. de Truxas, and Luis F. Crespo.

DINNERS GIVEN FOR TWO BRIDAL PARTIES

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Perkins Entertain for Their Daughter and Fiance.

MRS. J. E. FISHER HOSTESS

Her Guests the Attendants of Her Daughter Vieva and James L. Banks, Who Marry Today.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins gave a dinner last night at Glyndor, their country home at Riverdale-on-Hudson, for their daughter, Miss Dorothy Perkins, and her fiancé, Edward W. Freeman, whose wedding will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Presbyterian Church at Riverdale.

The guests included the bridal party, which consists of Miss Dorothy Freeman, who is to be maid of honor, and Alexander L. Barbour, best man; also George W. Perkins, Jr., Charles N. Warren, E. H. Baker, Richard Robbins, William Lippincott, and Peter C. Bryce, the ushers.

Benjamin R. C. Low was to have been one of the ushers, but owing to the death of his uncle, Seth Low, he was obliged to withdraw. Mr. Bryce is to serve in his place.

Dancing followed the dinner, for which additional guests were invited.

Mrs. Joel E. Fisher entertained last evening with a dinner at Shadow Lawn, Oyster Bay, for her daughter, Miss Vieva Fisher, and her fiancé, James Lenox Banks, whose marriage takes place at noon today in Christ Church, Oyster Bay. The guests included the Misses Caramai Carroll, Gertrude Mali, Eleanor T. Darlington, Eleanor N. Green, Mary R. Haskell, Emily L. Stevens, Charles H. Marshall, Frederick J. Dennis, Ransom Noble, Drayton Burrell, Jr., Seth Barton French, William Remsen, and George Norton Miller, Jr., all in the bridal party, and also Bishop James H. Darlington and Mrs. Darlington, J. Ellis Fisher, and Gilbert and Elliott Darlington.

The special train conveying guests from New York to Oyster Bay will leave the Pennsylvania Station at 10:30 this morning, and returning will leave Oyster Bay at 3:30. Motors will meet the guests at the railway station and take them to the church and Shadow Lawn, where the wedding breakfast and reception will be held.

Born

ELMORE.—Sept. 17, to Captain and Mrs. Vincent M. Elmore, Grand Rapids, Mich., a daughter, Winona Hawthorne.

Engaged

GROTE—MACKENZIE.—Isabelle Mackenzie to Albert W. Grote.

Married

ROOSEVELT—WEINACHT.—On Friday, Sept. 22, 1916, at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by the rector, Rev. Winfield S. Baer, Elise Annette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weinacht, to John Kean Roosevelt.

Long Island.

HALLERAN—RILEY.—Sept. 20, Flushing, Anita H. Riley to George S. Halleran.

Died.

BIGGS.—Helen W., dearly beloved wife of J. Hatley Biggs, on Thursday, Sept. 21, after a lingering illness. Funeral services on Sunday, Sept. 24, at 2 P. M., in chapel of St. Luke's Hospital. Interment private.

BROWN.—Emma West, widow of Richard Brown, suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 21, 1916, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Benjamin E. Hall, No. 67 Riverside Drive, New York. Funeral services will be held Saturday, Sept. 23, at 9:30 A. M., at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av., above 45th St. Interment in Philadelphia. Philadelphia papers please copy.

BROWNE.—On Friday, Sept. 22, 1916, Juliet V. D., beloved wife of William H. Browne. Funeral from her late residence, 363 West 34th St., on Sunday, Sept. 24, at 1 P. M., sharp. Interment private.

BURKE.—Mary, wife of Henry Burke, Sept. 22, 1916. Notice of funeral hereafter from residence, 75 East 101st St.

COOLEY.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1916, Dr. Le Roy Clark Cooley. Funeral services will be held at the family residence, No. 1 Reservoir Square, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock.

DEGENER.—At Far Rockaway, N. Y., of pneumonia, William Degener, in his 73d year. Funeral private.

DICK.—Suddenly at Boston, Mass., Sept. 21, Harris Brisbane Dick, son of the late William B. and Elizabeth C. Dick. Notice of funeral in Sunday papers.

DIXON—Susan Anna, widow of the late William B. Dixon, at her late residence, Upper Main St., Woodbridge, N. J., on Sept. 21, 1916. Funeral service on Monday, Sept. 25, at 2:30 P. M., at her home. Interment in family plot, Trinity Churchyard, Woodbridge, N. J.

FINN.—Sept. 22, 1916, Ethel Finn, beloved daughter of George and Loretta Finn. Funeral from residence, 2,243 Ryer Av., Bronx, Sunday, Sept. 24, at 2 P. M.

GORTON.—On Friday, Sept. 22, at the home of his parents, 181 Park Av., Yonkers, Charles Cutting Gorton, son of Clarence T. and Clara Cutting Gorton, aged 6 years 9 months. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

HARPER.—At her late residence, the New Windsor, New York, Friday, Sept. 22, 1916, H. Caroline, widow of the late Joseph Adner Harper, in her 81st year.

HOEY.—On Thursday, Sept. 21, 1916, Thomas F. Hoey, beloved husband of Maggie Hoey, (nee Sullivan.) Funeral from his late residence, 375 College Av., Sunday, 10:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Rita Church, 145th St. and College Av., 11 A. M. Interment St. Raymond. Kindly omit flowers.

Died.

INGHAM.—Donald Barrows, son of E. P. and Catharine B. Ingham, of pneumonia, on Friday, Sept. 22, 1916. Services Monday at 9:30 A. M., at 312 Manhattan Av. Interment Philadelphia.

JANSSEN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 21, 1916, Francis Gerhard, eldest son of the late Gerhard and Marianne Blanegard Janssen. Remains at residence of Mr. Eberhard Faber, 30th West 76th St. Funeral at All Angels' Church, West End Av. and 81st St., on Sunday, at 3 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

KAMSLER.—Sept. 22, after a lingering illness, Albert, beloved son of Sol and Jennie, (nee Rosenthal,) in his 17th year. Funeral Sunday, Sept. 24, at 1 o'clock from his late residence, 960 Fox St., Bronx. Interment Bayside Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

LEONARD.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Sept. 22, 1916, Tillie P., wife of William H. Leonard, aged 49 years. Funeral from her late residence, 61 Grove St., on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

LOOS.—On Sept. 21, August Loos, in his 77th year, beloved husband of Emilie Stoeckel Loos. Funeral services at 2,013 Valentine Av., (near 179th St., Bronx,) Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

McCUE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 21, Rev. Edward J. McCue, rector of Church of St. Rose of Lima, West 105th St. Funeral Monday, 25th inst. Divine office 10 A. M. Solemn requiem mass 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary.

MARTIN.—Suddenly, by accident, at Rye, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 15, Jack R. Martin, youngest son of Mulford and Rose Rainsford Martin, in his 18th year. Funeral services from Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1916, at 3:15 P. M.

MERINGTON.—The Rev. Richard Whiskin Ernest, only son of the late Richard Whiskin Crawford and Eliza M. Merington. Funeral services Sunday, 3 P. M., Trinity Church, Newark, Bishop Lines officiating. London and Cambridge (England), and Dunsmont (Ireland) papers are asked to copy notice.

MITCHELL.—Mrs. Rose, widow of Jacob, in her 81st year, on Friday; mother of William, Samuel, and Mrs. Benjamin G. Meisner of Cleveland, Ohio. Funeral Sunday, Sept. 24, 1916, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 900 Trinity Av., Bronx. Interment private.

MONROE.—On Friday, Sept. 22, 1916, at her residence, 480 West 146th St., Matilda Louise Monroe, eldest daughter of the late William Otis and Matilda L. Mortimer Monroe. Funeral service at her residence on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

MURTHA.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Donald B. Pocock, 11,844 Clifton Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio, on Sept. 20, 1916, Kate S. Murtha, widow of David W. Murtha of New York City. Interment Kensico Cemetery, New York. Chicago and Plymouth, Mass., papers please copy.

SCHMIDT.—William. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th and 67th St., (Campbell Building,) Saturday, 2 o'clock.

SCOTT.—Edward Padelford Scott, suddenly, at Lenox, Mass., in his seventy-sixth year. He was the husband of the late Evelyn Gurnee. He leaves three children, E. Norman Scott, Mrs. George R. Dyer, and Mrs. Clarence C. Chapman. Funeral this afternoon at St. Barnabas Church, Irvington-on-Hudson, on the arrival of the 2:10 train from New York.

SHERMAN.—On Friday, Sept. 22, 1916, at Unadilla, N. Y., in his 76th year, Frederick Taylor Sherman, son of the late Benjamin Munson and Arabella Taylor Sherman of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services Monday, Sept. 25, 2:30 P. M., at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, State St., near Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STARR.—Killed in gallant action on Sept. 15, in France, Lieutenant Dillwyn Parrish Starr, Coldstream Guards, son of Dr. Louis and Mary Parrish Starr, aged 31.

TAPPEN.—Harry Wyckoff, son of Henry R. and Ada E. Tappen, Thursday, Sept. 21. Funeral private.

THOMPSON.—At Westport, Conn., Sept. 21, 1916, Lydia Byrnes Thompson, wife of Charles L. Thompson, and daughter of the late Rev. Horace W. Byrnes. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Westport, Conn., Sunday, Sept. 24, at 4:30 P. M.

VAIL.—At his residence at Islip, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1916, John H. Vail, son of the late Harvey W. and Anne Udall Vail of Islip, in the 79th year of his age. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

VALENTINE.—Suddenly, by accident, at Rye, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 22, Alfred A., son of Nikoline L. Valentine and the late Anker P. Valentine, chauffeur for Mulford Martin. Funeral services from Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 24, 1916, at 3:15 P. M.

VAN TASSEL.—On Thursday, Sept. 21, 1916, Howard T. Van Tassel, son of Howard A. and Sarah L. Van Tassel. Funeral services Saturday evening, Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock, at 42 Central Av., Caldwell, N. J. Interment at Patchogue, N. Y., Sunday afternoon.

WALKER.—At Summit, N. J., Sept. 22, 1916, Emilie King, widow of William Walker, and daughter of the late James H. King and Jane Ellen Russell. Funeral services at her home, 83 Maple St., Sunday, Sept. 24, at 2:30 P. M., on arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 1:15.

BAUMANN.—Fannie, Sept. 20. Funeral 2,003 7th Av., tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BENZING.—Elizabeth, 492 East 164th St., Sept. 21, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

CARMICHAEL.—Martha, 807 West 13th St., Sept. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CARROLL.—Frank, Sept. 21. Funeral 353 West 38th St., today, 1:30 P. M.

CONNOLLY.—Nicholas, 309 East 76th St., Sept. 20. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DENNY.—George W., 789 East 166th St., Sept. 21. Funeral today.

DEVLIN.—Sarah, Willard Parker Hospital, Sept. 20.

DYNAN.—Patrick C., 4,175 3d Av., Sept. 20. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GOERISCH.—Caroline, 321 East 89th St., Sept. 21, aged 51. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

HIGGINS.—Timothy, 744 East 138th St., Sept. 21. Funeral today.

KELLY.—Sarah, 224 East 45th St., Sept. 21. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KERR.—Joseph, 183 East 117th St., Sept. 21. Funeral notice later.

LEIBOLD.—John, 197 Prince St., Sept. 21, aged 90. Funeral notice later.

LUFF.—Charles, 430 East 92d St., Sept. 21, aged 84. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McGUINNESS.—Bernard, 505 10th Av., Sept. 20. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MEENAGH.—Owen D., 106 West 52d St., Sept. 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PAWSON.—Kate O., Fort Richmond, S. I., Sept. 20, aged 66. Funeral service today.

PURCELL.—Joseph, 1,092 Park Av., Sept. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHLICHER.—Peter, 266 East 162d St., Sept. 21, aged 59.

TONER.—Margaret, 221 East 50th St., Sept. 20. Funeral today.

VAN LEUWEEN.—Bertha, Sept. 21. Funeral Lexington Av. and 65th St. today, 9:30 A. M.

WURTHMANN.—Louis, 339 East 86th St., Sept. 20.

WYNNE.—Michael, 559 West 44th St., Sept. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

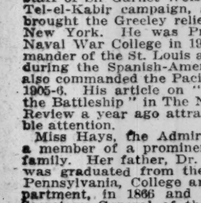
BAIER.—Charles, 78 Pacific St., Sept. 20, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BERMEL.—Elizabeth, 809 Fairview Av., Sept. 21.

BOYLE.—Agnes, 864 Macon St., Sept. 21, aged 14 months. Funeral today.

BREEN.—Thomas F., 240 Pearl St., Sept. 21. Funeral Sept. 25.

CUMMINGS.—Cameron W., 189 17th St., Sept. 21. Funeral tomorrow.



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SALLEE NOT AT ALL SICK

Shows No Signs of Recent Illness in the Way He Helps His Mates Approach Twenty Straight Record.

Accept the glad tidings, Mr. and Mrs. Fan, that the Giants yesterday pounded the Chicago Cubs to bits up at the Polo Grounds and thereby won their seventeenth straight victory, tying the remarkable record they made when they had their jubilant trip through the West early in the season. The argument yesterday resulted in a 5 to 0 decision. The McGraw machine played with oily smoothness and tore off circus plays with such frequency that the crowd was in a state of constant turmoil.

To grab off seventeen straight games twice in one season is no task to sneeze at. It takes a regular ball club when is all wool and a yard wide to do it. With two games with the Carumals today and more games with the same sap to romp over, McGraw's merry band are on the high road for a new world's record.

The record for games won is held by the old Providence Club. This team won twenty straight in 1884. In 1906, the Chicago White Sox, under Fielder Jones, won nineteen straight, and in 1905, when McGraw's Giants won the world series, the club won eighteen straight. This year's combination promises to smash these records higher than a kite.

Returning to the game yesterday. The man to pitch the New York clan to its seventeenth straight victory was Slim Sallee. The big southpaw has been on the sick list for some time, but he proved to everybody's satisfaction yesterday that he has all his health back safe and sound. He had the Cubs eating out of his hand and never have his elusive tangents carried more mystery than they did yesterday. Among the Cubs last evening were several backaches, for Josephus Tinker's lads were waving their bats at Sallee's twists like the fans of a windmill.

Chicago introduced to the Giants to a new pitcher from Oklahoma named Hubert Scott Perry. Perry had a wealth of speed and at times whizzed the ball so close to the well-known faces of several well-known Giants that they had to duck in four or five different directions to get out of the way.

Tinker Injects Tinker.

Joe Tinker not only managed the Cubs, but he also bossed Joe Tinker around yesterday. In the ninth inning, the Cubs were seized with a fit of ambition and loaded up the bases with only one down. When the sacks were jammed to overloading, Tinker looked over the layout and oriered himself to pick up that runner. With a confident smirk on his face, Joe strutted up to the bat just like he used to do.

Sallee had Joe's number from the start. The first ball he put over was consumed by Tinker, hook, line and sinker. The result of the collision of bat and ball resulted in a measly pop fly to Tinker's old side kick, Heinie Zimmerman. The crowd guyed Joe and had a good laugh at his expense. As a pinch hitter, Joe is a great little manager.

The fact that the Giants have won seventeen straight twice in the same season has filled the hearts of the Cubs with terror. In their wild gallop toward a new record, McGraw's men seem to improve from day to day. Herzog, Fletcher, and Zimmerman scoured the infield yesterday of hits until it was as clean as a newly polished kitchen. Everything that was shot at them was merrily eaten up. Herzog made a couple of stops and tosses which almost took the crowd's breath away.

The assault on Admiral Perry began in the third inning. Steve Yerkes fired to Chase, Rariden to first, and Sallee waved once, twice, thrice, and was out. It didn't look very inviting for the Giants, but Burns knocked a high bouncer to the infield and by the time that Perry got hold of it Burns was safe at first. Herzog smashed a hit to short right, and Burns then showed what a smart ball player he is by galloping frantically all the way around to third.

Robertson Bangs in Two.

The gentleman now at the bat, folks, is Davey Robertson. Davey leaned against one of Perry's fast ones and sent a screaming bang against the left field stockade. Leslie Man rushed after the rampant ball and had a head-on collision with the fence, which made him see stars for more than five minutes. Burns and Herzog raced home amid an outburst of enthusiasm, and Robertson pulled up, breathing hard, at third base. Zimmerman brought the proceedings to a close when Wortman chucked him out at first.

In the second and third innings the Cubs got a runner on the paths, but remarkably fast fielding brought about swift double plays and dampened the Chicago enthusiasm.

The Giants kept up their good work in the fourth. Yerkes threw both Fletcher and Kauff out at first and Holke hoisted a high fly between right and centre fields. Joe Kelly raced over from the right field terrace to get the ball, but, after a hard run, he was just able to get his hands on it but not tight enough to hold it, so Holke got a two-bagger. Bill Rariden then smashed a two-baser right over third base and Holke sneaked home.

More gladsome news from the Giants in the sixth. The great Zim poled a single to left, and very brazenly and very boldly stole second. Fletcher then ballooned to Wortman and who came up next but young Benny Kauff. Benny sliced a pretty bang to right and Zimmerman tallied. The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Herzog,2b	3	1	1	1	3
Rob'tson,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Zim'man,3b	4	1	2	1	3
Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	3	4
Kauff,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Holke,1b	3	1	1	11	1
Rariden,c	2	0	1	3	0
Kocher,c	0	0	0	0	0
Sallee,p	3	0	1	1	1
Total	30	5	10	27	12

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Kelly,rf,cf	4	0	2	0	1
Mann,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Saier,1b	2	0	0	12	0
Mollwitz,1b	1	0	0	1	0
Williams,cf	2	0	0	0	0
Flack,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Wilson,c	4	0	1	5	1
Chase,2b	3	0	0	0	3
Worman,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Perry,p	2	0	1	0	3
aKnabe	1	0	0	0	0
bSmith	1	0	0	0	0
P'dergast,p	0	0	0	0	0
cTinker	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	7	24	13

a-Batted for Williams in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Perry in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Knabe in ninth inning.
Errors—Mollwitz, Wortman.

New York	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Holke, Rariden. Three-base hit—Robertson. Stolen base—Zimmerman. Sacrifice hits—Fletcher, Holke, Herzog. Double plays—Fletcher, Herzog, and Holke; Herzog, Fletcher, and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 6. First base on balls—Off Perry, 1; off Sallee, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Perry, 10 hits and 4 runs in seven innings; off Prendergast, no hits and no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Sallee, 3; by Perry, 3; by Prendergast, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

REDS DOWN BRAVES AGAIN.

Make Clean Sweep of Three-Game Series by Taking Last 8 to 5.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Cincinnati made a clean sweep of the three-game series with Boston, taking the final game here by a score of 8 to 5 today. Nehf was hit hard and was poorly supported. Three double plays by Cincinnati cut short Boston rallies. The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
P. Smith,lf	5	0	0	2	0
Groh,2b	5	3	3	4	4
Roush,cf	4	2	2	2	0
Chase,1b	4	1	1	7	0
Griffith,rf	5	1	2	2	1
McK'nie,3b	4	1	1	1	0
Kopf,ss	4	0	2	2	1
Hohn,c	3	0	1	5	1
Knetzer,p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	38	8	13	27	12

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Collins,cf	3	2	1	2	1
M'ville,ss	4	0	0	4	2
Wilhoit,rf	4	0	2	3	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	12	0
J.C.Smith,3b	4	0	1	1	4
Magee,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Connolly,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Egan,2b	3	0	1	4	0
Blackburn,c	3	0	0	3	1
Nehf,p	3	1	2	0	5
aChappelle	1	1	1	0	0
Total	33	5	9	27	13

a-Batted for Blackburn in the ninth inning.
Errors—Groh, McKechnie, Collins, (2.) J. C. Smith, Magee, Nehf.

Cincinnati	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	—8
Boston	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	—5

Two-base hits—Groh, Roush, (2,) Connolly, McKechnie. Three-base hit — Chappelle. Stolen bases—Wilhoit, Konetchy, Kopf, J. C. Smith, Nehf, Collins. Sacrifice hit—Knetzer. Sacrifice fly—Collins. Double plays—Collins and Maranville, Griffith and Huan; Groh and Chase; Knetzer, Groh, and Chase. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Boston, 1. Base on balls—Off Knetzer, 4; off Nehf, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Knetzer, 9 hits and 4 runs in nine innings; off Nehf, 13 hits and 6 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Knetzer, 5; by Nehf, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Harrison.

Police Baseball Game Put Off.

Owing to the strike on the transit lines the Fire and Police Commissioners have postponed the baseball game which was to have been held tomorrow at Ebbets Field between teams representing the two departments for the chief championship trophy. The game will be played on Sunday, Oct. 1, at the Polo Grounds.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 17; Kansas City, 6.
St. Paul, 7; Milwaukee, 3.
Louisville, 3; Columbus, 2.
Indianapolis at Toledo. (Postponed; rain.)

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Chicago, 0.
Brooklyn, 11; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburgh, 4.
Cincinnati, 8; Boston, 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; New York, 3.
Boston, 4; Cleveland, 1.
Detroit, 6; Washington, 5.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	86	55	.610
Philadelphia	83	57	.593
Boston	78	58	.574
New York	76	62	.551
Pittsburgh	65	80	.448
Chicago	63	82	.434
St. Louis	60	85	.414
Cincinnati	57	89	.390

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	85	59	.590
Chicago	84	63	.571
Detroit	84	64	.568
New York	75	69	.521
St. Louis	76	72	.514
Cleveland	75	72	.510
Washington	71	72	.497
Philadelphia	32	111	.224

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
(Two games.)
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.

ROBINS HAVE SPORT WITH FEEBLE CARDS

League Leaders Render Meadows Helpless and Substitutes Round Out Victory.

If the St. Louis Cardinals, or what is left of them, were the only obstruction between Colonel C. H. Ebbets and the National League pennant, said calico would find its way to the Brooklyn ball yard without any serious difficulty—that is, if the brand of baseball furnished by the before-mentioned aggregation yesterday afternoon in the third and final game of the series with Wilbert Robinson's ladder-topping Dodgers at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, is to be taken as a criterion. It can safely be said that if the race for the flag revolved about the two teams, and by any chance the Mound City bunch did offer any resistance or interference, Manager Robinson could blindfold his rawest recruits, and, wielding them into a team, could send them out to everlastingly extinguish the St. Looey outfit.

This is all a prelude to the account of what was to have been yesterday's game between the Huggins players and Wilbert Robinson's assortment of scintillating stars, which resulted in a Robin victory by the overwhelming score of 11 to 1. For this reason it cannot be called a game, for there was little of a competitive nature furnished during the entire nine innings. On the contrary, not in many moons has baseball of such a sand-lots variety been witnessed on the Flatbush frontier, and it is safe to say that the same brand of competition will not again be furnished this season, thanks to the near-close of the league's schedule.

The final score should have found St. Louis whitewashed, but Manager Robinson ordered his cohorts to ease up with their commanding lead in the closing sessions, and even went so far as to yank some of his regulars to give a number of "rookies" a chance to display themselves in combat. Therefore there is little credit attached to the lone run chalked up by the visitors. As a matter of fact the Dodgers completely blinded themselves to chances to retire the opposition in the closing frame, and the Cardinal base runners ran the bases a reckless abandon that would have been remarkable even in an amateur game. The result was that a run was presented to them without any interference, but that this was their allotment was shown by the manner in which they were retired once the tally trickled across the pan.

About 3,000 ardent supporters of the Ebbets contingent witnessed this farce and reveled in it as much as did the Robins themselves. Yea; when the Dodgers combined rapping out hits and accumulating runs with a regularrity that became monotonous, the fans took up a rapid-fire of comment with the occupants of the Cardinal bench, anent their collective abilities.

Rube Marquard, the elongated Brooklyn southpaw, was Manager Robinson's choice for the afternoon, and he acquitted himself nobly. He held the Cardinals to a total of six scattered hits and had them completely at his mercy from the start. Opposed to him at the start was Lee Meadows, one of Miller Huggins's star right-handers, but his offerings were walloped with such effect that it was deemed advisable to eject him from the scene in the sixth inning, Perry Worth sweeping to the mound. At least it required this length of time before Manager Huggins finally became convinced that his pitcher's efforts contained no deceptive element and the disastrous account, up to that stage, read, eleven hits and seven runs, five of the latter earned beyond persentuture of a doubt. Warmouth then took up the burden, but with little success. He held the mound for Brooklyn's two closing sessions, and in that space the Robins pounded him for eight hits and the remaining portion of their runs, all of that they were lagging in their work.

About the manner in which Brooklyn's runs were scored, the least said the better. It would be a useless waste of precious space to recount the manner in runs that were scored in such a loosely played, one-sided exhibition. Suffice to say that after the fifth inning the Mound City players were not up to the task of withstanding the terrific batting handed their pitchers. The Dodgers started with a one-run lead gained in the second spasm, on a double by Mike Mowrey, a wild throw to third by Long, on which Mowrey advanced to the third corner, where a single by Chief Meyers. The chief, by the way, worked behind the plate, and had a mighty successful day. He emerged from the fray with the distinction of being the only Cardinal player who has ever been deliberately passed three successive times, and in addition to this he unlimbered two opportune hits.

Al Nixon, one of Manager Robinson's rookies, who comes from Beaumont, Texas, got a chance as a pinch hitter in the seventh, when Uricle Robbie yanked Casey Stengel because the St. Louis pitcher at the time happened to be a southpaw. Nixon came to bat after Daubert had got on by beating out a bunt, and advanced the nimble Jake a peg with a clean single to right field, but was forced out himself on Merkle's whack to Bohen. In the eighth inning he beat out an infield hit. The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
J'ston,cf,rf	6	2	3	0	0	
Getz,3b	5	0	0	0	0	
Daubert,1b	5	3	2	10	0	
H'ckman,cf	5	0	1	0	0	
Stengel,rf	4	2	2	0	0	
Nixon,lf	5	0	2	2	0	
M'kle,1f,1b	5	0	1	4	0	
Cutshaw,2b	4	2	2	3	0	
Mowrey,3b	4	1	3	1	6	
L. Miller,rf	4	1	0	1	0	
Olson,ss	5	0	2	4	4	
Meyers,c	2	0	2	4	2	
W.Wheat,c	0	0	0	1	0	
Marquard,p	4	0	0	0	4	
Total	40	11	19	27	16	

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Retzel,2b	4	0	0	5	2	
Betheim,c	4	0	0	1	0	
Gonzales,c	3	0	0	0	0	
Stewart,2b	1	0	0	1	1	
Miller,ss	3	0	0	1	5	
Bohen,ss	0	1	0	0	1	
Long,rf	4	0	2	1	0	
Hornsby,3b	3	0	2	1	4	
Beecher,lf	4	0	0	0	0	
Butler,cf	4	0	0	2	0	
Snyder,1b	3	0	2	8	0	
Meadows,p	1	0	0	0	2	
W'mouth,p	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	31	1	6	24	19	

Errors—Stewart, Long, Meadows.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	2	4	2	2	.	—11
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Hornsby, Snyder, Mowrey, Olson, Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Bohen, (2,) Hornsby, (2,) Johnston, (3,) Meyers, Cutshaw, Hickman. Sacrifice hits—Meadows, Mowrey, Daubert. Double play—Bohen, Stewart, and Snyder. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 6; off Warmouth, 1; off Marquard, 2. Struck out—By Meadows, 1; by Warmouth, 1; by Marquard, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Meadows, 11 hits and 5 runs in 6 innings; off Warmouth, 8 hits and 3 runs in 2 innings; off Marquard, 6 hits and 1 run in 9 innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 16. Hit by pitcher—By Meadows, (Cutshaw;) by Warmouth, (Merkle.) Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

FORTUNE FAVORS PHILLIES.

Pirates Make Most Hits, but Are Beaten by 7 to 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Philadelphia today made good use of nearly all its hits and took advantage of Pittsburgh's errors, winning by 7 to 4. The visitors outbatted the home team by a big margin, but had fourteen men left on the bases as against two for Philadelphia. Evans was knocked off the rubber in the first inning and Harmon, who was also hit hard, was relieved by Jacobs in the eighth inning. The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	3	3	2	2	1
Bancroft,ss	3	1	2	2	3
Stock,3b	4	0	2	2	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Cravath,rf	4	1	1	3	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	6	2
Nalhoff,2b	3	0	1	2	1
Killifer,c	3	1	1	6	3
Mayer,p	3	1	1	1	2
Total	30	7	10	27	12

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,2b	3	1	2	8	1
Siglin,2b	1	0	1	1	0
Carey,cf	3	1	2	3	0
Jacobs,p	0	0	0	0	0
J.Wag'r,1b	3	0	1	6	0
H'chman,lf	4	1	2	4	0
Schulte,rf	4	0	3	1	0
McC'thy,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Baird,3b	1	0	1	0	0
Smith,ss	3	0	0	1	2
McAuley,ss	2	0	0	0	1
Fischer,c	4	1	1	3	0
Evans,p	0	0	0	0	0
Harmon,p	3	0	0	1	1
Altenberg,cf	2	0	0	0	0
aW. Wagner	1	0	0	0	0
Total	39	4	15	24	11

a-Batted for McCarthy in the seventh inning.
Errors—Siglin, Fischer.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	3	1	1	0	.	.	—7
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	—4

Two-base hits—J. Wagner, Bancroft, Stock. Three-base hit—Killifer. Home runs—Fischer, Cravath. Stolen bases—Bigbee, Carey (2.) Baird. Sacrifice hits—Carey, Whitted. Double play—Fischer and Bigbee. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 14; Philadelphia, 2. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Evans, 1; off Harmon, 1; off Mayer, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Evans, 2 hits and 2 runs, (no one out in first inning;) off Harmon, 8 hits and 4 runs in seven innings; off Jacobs, 5 hits and one run in one inning; off Mayer, 15 hits and 4 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Mayer, (Carey.) Struck out—By Harmon, 2; by Jacobs, 1; by Mayer, 6. Passed ball—Fischer. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason.

DETROIT BREAKS HOODOO.

Rally in Ninth Leads to Defeat of Senators by 6 to 5.

DETROIT, Sept. 22.—Detroit broke its losing streak today, defeating Washington 6 to 5. Thomas, a left-handed recruit pitcher from Des Moines, was effective against the home team until the seventh inning, after which Detroit hit him freely, three triples and a home run being among the safeties made. Ayers relieved him in the ninth, with the bases filled and none out. Vitt hit the first ball Ayers pitched for a single, scoring the tying and winning runs. President Johnson of the American League attended the game. The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	5	0	2	2	3
Bush,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Cobb,cf	4	2	1	4	0
Veach,lf	3	2	1	1	0
Crawford,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Hallman,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Young,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Stanage,c	3	0	1	6	0
Mitchell,p	2	0	0	0	2
Boland,p	0	0	0	0	0
Cun'gham,p	0	0	0	0	0
aBurns	1	0	0	0	0
bDubuc	0	0	0	0	0
cFuller	0	1	0	0	0
dHarper	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	6	9	27	10

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leonard,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Foster,2b	4	1	0	0	2
Milan,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Smith,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Rice,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Judge,1b	3	2	0	13	0
McBride,ss	3	2	2	1	4
Henry,c	3	0	2	3	1
Thomas,p	4	0	1	0	1
Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	10*	24	13

*Winning run scored with none out in ninth inning.
a-Batted for Mitchell in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Cunningham in ninth inning.
c-Ran for Stanage in ninth inning.
d-Ran for Dubuc in ninth inning.
Errors—Stanage, 2; Mitchell, Thomas.

Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	—5

Three-base hits—Veach, Crawford, Stanage. Home run—Young. Stolen bases—McBride, Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Milan, Smith. Sacrifice flies—Leonard, Crawford. Double play—Cobb, Young, Hallman. Left on bases—Washington, 9; Detroit, 7. First base on error—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Thomas, 5; off Mitchell, 3; off Cunningham, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Thomas, 8 hits and 4 runs in eight innings and none out in ninth; off Ayers, 1 hit and 1 run in no inning; off Mitchell, 6 hits and 2 runs in seven innings; off Boland, 3 hits and 2 runs in one inning; off Cunningham, 1 hit and no runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Mitchel, (Rice.) Struck out—By Thomas, 2; by Mitchell, 6. Balk—Thomas. Wild pitch—Thomas. Passed ball—Henry. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs Owens and Evans.

WORLD'S TITLE ELIGIBLES.

Brooklyn Management Names Men Qualified for Series.

The management of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club yesterday made known a list of the names of those players on the team qualified to participate in the world's series, and split the money resulting from the same, provided the Robins clan is one of the competing teams. Those named are:

Larry Cheney, Jack Coombs, Wheezer Dell, Rube Marquard, Jeff Pfeffer, Nap Rucker, Sherrod Smith, Edward Appleton, Walter Mails, Jake Daubert, George Cutshaw, Gus Getz, Jimmie Johnson, John T. (Chief) Meyers, Otto Miller, Mike Mowrey, Fred Merkle, Hy Myers, Ivan Olson, Ollie O'Mara, Casey Stengel, and Zach Wheat.

Fullerton Reviews Teams' Chances in This Year's World's Series Games

First Considerations in Selecting a Winner in Race for Baseball's Highest Honor—Three Clubs in Each League Have to Be Considered.

In a series of twelve articles, preliminary to the world's series, Hugh S. Fullerton will estimate for readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES *the chances of the teams likely to be concerned in the most important baseball battles of the season. Mr. Fullerton has made a life study of the national game and is regarded as one of the most competent critics of plays and players. During the present season he has watched the men destined to take part in the crucial series and will compare the work of the teams, pitching staffs, managers and individual players. The first of the series of articles is presented herewith.*

By Hugh S. Fullerton.

ARTICLE I.

This is the toughest world's series any one has ever tackled. If only the two leagues would settle down and pick their own champions, we might have a fair chance to dope something out, but, just at present, we are compelled to dope it for three clubs in each league which still have a chance.

This necessitates an immense amount of study of players and also of conditions. I still am of the opinion that the two Boston clubs are the two best clubs in their leagues, although admitting that Pat Moran's Phillies have more reserve power than either the Braves or Brooklyns, and that both Philadelphia and Boston are more consistent clubs than Brooklyn is. We are forced to admit the Red Sox are the best and most consistent team in the American League, no matter how sadly the absence of Jack Barry has affected them. We believe Detroit has more driving and scoring power than the Red or White Sox have, but that they are badly hampered by Jennings' lack of knowledge of pitching and the use of pitching.

As for our individual preferences, we are rooting our heads loose for Detroit and Pat Moran—and hoping, while not believing, that they will both win.

But as to the world's series: it is a tough proposition for anyone to sit down and figure out which team will win a world's series before he is certain which clubs will meet. I want to explain this before starting the comparison of teams. You all know that you can sit down and dope a season with a fair amount of accuracy, providing the teams do not change too much. We know that Ty Cobb hits .430 against the pitchers of some clubs, and less than .250 against the pitchers of others. We know that some teams "have it on" some others.

New Figures for World's Series.

I have a system of doping the regular seasons. I know just about how many games each pitcher will work, and just about how effective he will be against each team in his own league. They may fool us some of the time, but not often. There are only six pitchers in the two leagues this season who are out of line from what they promised in the Spring. But the figures on a regular season are not applicable to a world's series. If you will study how Boston has generally whipped Brooklyn, and how Brooklyn has usually licked Philadelphia, and then how Boston and Philadelphia stack up, you will see this clearly. Therefore, in studying a world's series, we are compelled to change the figures that applied to a regular season and study each batter, pitcher and fielder in a new setting. He ought to do against a certain club. The pitchers may make a .150 batter out of a fellow who shows .300 for a season, and the catchers may stop a base runner who steals fifty or more bases over the season's route, or may work any way. Therefore in studying these figures, forget what the player is worth in his own league in 154 games and figure what he is worth in the seven-game series against any certain club.

My system is this: I figure perfection as 1,000—and no player is or can be perfect. My figures show Ty Cobb, the best player in the world, as worth 902, and Walter Johnson, the good pitcher, as 756, in their regular seasons. The offensive part of the game, which includes batting, base running, speed and generalship, I count 62 per cent., and the defensive, including pitching, fielding and defensive generalship, is 38 per cent.

I work out the worth of a player exactly as an insurance expert dopes out the chances of a man dying at any age. And it works out—not accurately, perhaps, and never infallibly—but it works out so well that we can almost place a team before the season starts, and the only way it has to beat the dope is to get new players or to catch smallpox, or to run into a train wreck, or to start a domestic row on its own bench among the players on the team. We have had several cases of family trouble in the National this year.

We all know that in defensive one player is worth more than another—that is, that the pitcher is more important than the left fielder or the second baseman. Each position has its value—and I have worked out a table of values of positions—understand, not players, but of positions. One player may be more valuable in his position than the average. To get at the worth of any club we must figure the value of each pitcher against each batter of the opposing team, and calculate as nearly as possible how valuable each batter will be against each pitcher of the opposing team, and then how valuable each man will be in defensive work.

I have explained this system many times, and there are some fans, who are figure experts, who have me tied to the post in figuring it, but I can get close enough.

Six Teams in the Race.

In the coming world's series we are not yet certain whether Detroit, Boston, or Chicago will win in the American League. Each of us has an idea, and I think Boston, but don't dare go ahead and figure the Red Sox when some one important to Carrigan's prospects may break an arm and change the whole dope. In the National Philadelphia, Boston and Brooklyn still have a chance. I think now that Philadelphia has the best chance, but you never can tell.

Anyhow, we are compelled to dope Boston, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia against Boston, Detroit, and Chicago, man for man, position for position, manager for manager. As fast as the teams drop out of the race, I will cut them out of the figures, but, meanwhile, let's give them a chance and figure each player against each other.

It is tough figuring. We are compelled to figure Cobb against Paskert, Johnston, and Snodgrass, and even then allow for switches that Stallings or Robinson may make during the series. We are compelled to calculate the worth of Cravath against Hooper, John Collins, and Veach or Crawford. If you only had to figure Cobb against Snodgrass and calculate the hitting power of each against each pitcher he must face, it would not be so hard. However, we will go to it, and try to figure the worth of each man to his team against every other team.

Cobb as Basis of System.

This will be rather interesting doping, although I can see now from the compiled figures that there will be a lot of cause for quarrels. This season I have taken a lot of pains to watch the batters against the pitchers of opposing clubs. For instance, I have Cobb's figures (I always start figuring with Cobb) against the pitchers of each club in the league, and also his figures against each left and right handed pitcher. That ought to give a pretty good idea of what kind of pitching he hits best, even throwing out the big days when luck breaks his way. I have kept these figures for each batter of each league merely to see what kind of pitching each fellow fancies most or is least effective against. It has been a lot of toil, but there have been some very interesting finds in it—some which, I fancy, would surprise the men themselves and their managers.

Besides that, there have been a lot of changes in effectiveness of players this year, and some newcomers have come up who have done a lot better than was expected. Not many of these will break into the world's series, and the chief concern of the dopester is to figure out how the regulars have gone back or come forward during the actual playing season.

Besides this, I have made a careful, if not conclusive, inquiry as to the condition of the players. Frankly, this feature of baseball is the most trying to a dopester. The players are very apt to mislead a reporter as to the condition of themselves and their fellows. I was terribly misled as to Alexander's pitching condition last Spring, and by a man who was in the best position to know. I believe he was honest, but he thought "Alex" was done for. We will have to watch that feature very closely and try not to be misled by reports prior to the series.

Monday we will tackle the left fielders of the six teams and study them in comparison with one another. We will start at left field with the idea that, before we reach the more important positions, some of the clubs will drop out of the race and give us a better chance to figure on the outcome of the series.

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YANKEES LOSE ONE MORE.

White Sox Drive Mogridge from Mound and Win, 6 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—That great pastime of following the leader was continued today at Comiskey Park, after the brief interruption by the Athletics, when the White Sox defeated the New York Yankees, 6 to 3, in the first game of the final home series.

It was a damp game, interrupted once for fifteen minutes by rain, and was a free-hitting contest. Eddie Cicotte pitched a good game, but he was hit for eleven safe blows. This total included the whole fracas, while the Sox harvested ten safe hits off George Mogridge, who twirled for the Yankees for seven innings, while two more were made off Fisher in one inning.

Five hits and four runs marked the first inning. New York made two of the safeties and one of the tallies, while the rest went to the home folks. With two gone at the start, Peckinpaugh singled and Pipp doubled, which accounted for the lone run of the visitors. A walk and a strike-out followed. John Collins opened the Sox half with a fly to Miller. Following this came a single and a stolen base by Weaver, another safety by Eddie Collins, and what should have been a force play on Jackson's tap to Baker, but "Home Run," intending to run Weaver down between the bases, banged him in the back, and the first run was over the plate. Felsch contributed a single, Eddie Collins and Jackson coming home.

Two hits went to the Yankees in the second, but no runs. In the third Pipp started a wondrous journey around the bags, but failed to reach home. Ness mussed his grounder for a starter. Cicotte made a wild pitch, and Schalk inser

SENIOR GOLF TOURNAMENT ENDS, HAVING A RECORD IN NUMBER OF ENTRIES

HASSE AND WALDO TAKE GOLF HONORS

Former Wins Low Gross Prize In Second Division and Latter for Entire Senior Tourney.

GALA EVENT IS OVER

Judges, Bankers, Brokers, Clergymen, Educators ad lib Depart and Apawamis Is Peaceful Once More.

The seniors' tournament at Apawamis is over, the prizes have been distributed, the judges have gone back to the bench, the clergymen to the pulpit, the educators to the desk, the bankers and brokers to the Street, and all is satisfied peace and contentment over the Apawamis course. One hundred and seventy-two players started in the first half of the tournament, and a like number in the second, making a new high water mark for entrants in this tournament and also establishing a record entry for any tournament in this country.

If anything more than the names of the players is required to demonstrate the importance of the tournament in the eyes of the world in general and the business world in particular, it may be stated that for the first time since the train started on its regular run, the Boston Filer was flagged at Rye for the benefit of north-going seniors, and just four golfers clambered aboard to meet the enraged glares of the indignant passengers. Nothing is too good for a senior golfer, however, and the various railroad presidents who played at Apawamis offered special trains as plentifully as cigars.

In spite of all the festivities and general rejoicing that marked this gala golf event, some real golf was played by the contestants, and numerous players made off with prizes which testify to something or other, not to be definitely decided upon. Either the winners played good golf or the handicaps were too liberal, with a vice versa alibi for the losers.

Hasse Chooses Low Gross Prize.

E. J. Hasse of the Philadelphia Country Club had the honor of leading in both the net and gross scores in Class A for the thirty-six holes played by the second division, but as his low gross score of 168 won the second division prize for all divisions, he chose that trophy and left the low net in Class A to C. S. McClellan of Siwanoy, with a card of 192, 40—152.

The low net score for all classes in the second division was turned in by one of the oldest players in the tournament, Dr. C. F. MacDonald of Tuxedo, in Class D, with a card of 193, 52—141. This 71-year-old golfer with a handicap of 26 went around the difficult Apawamis course in no more than 94 strokes, with a net score for the day of 68. The Handicap Committee will take a fiendish glee in clipping a baker's dozen of strokes from his handicap for the next tournament.

In addition to taking the thirty-six-hole low gross prize, Hasse turned in the lowest gross score of the day, an 83, but since each player is entitled to only one regular prize, the low gross prize for yesterday went to James A. Tyng of the National Links, with an 84. This veteran of the links, who played in the second U. S. G. A. amateur championship at Wheaton in 1897, was far from form on his first round, taking a 97, but he recovered yesterday in part, and toward the end of his round he was hitting the ball with the vigor and vim that brought him national prominence two decades ago.

Lowest Gross Score Waldo's.

The honor of having the lowest gross score of the whole tournament, both first and second divisions, goes to C. Gilbert Waldo of Brooklawn, winner of the second Fall tournament at Lakewood last November, who turned in a thirty-six-hole gross score of 167 for his rounds on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The complete list of prize winners in the second division is as follows: Thirty-six-hole low gross, E. T. Hasse, Philadelphia Country Club, 168; low net for Thursday, J. F. Palmestock, Marion, 84, 22—72; low net for Friday, C. G. Stone, Siwanoy, 91, 20—71; low gross, Thursday, W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, 85; low gross Friday, James A. Tyng, National, 84. The low net winners in the various classes were: Class A, C. S. McClellan, Siwanoy, 199, 50—149; Class B, Gage E. Tarbell, Garden City, 188, 36—152; Class C, Dr. W. S. Washington, Forest Hills, 191, 36—155, and Class D, Dr. Carlo F. MacDonald, Tuxedo, 193, 52—141. The following seven golfers tied for the kickers' handicap at 83, the low gross score of the day: T. P. Anderson, Siwanoy; Darwin P. Kingsley, Sleepy Hollow; W. P. Foss, Arsdsley; E. C. Felton, Merion; E. T. Hasse, Philadelphia Country Club, and W. H. Batterson, Merion. The tie will be played off by each player sending in a card for a round of his home course as soon as possible, and the winner will be picked by the committee at Apawamis. The summaries:

CLASS A, 55 to 59 Years.—E. T. Hasse, Philadelphia Country Club, 168, 20—148; C. S. McClellan, Siwanoy, 199, 50—149; C. G. Stone, Siwanoy, 192, 40—152; Charles Cooper, Oakland, 195, 40—155; Dr. Ridley, Merion, 190, 32—158; J. S. De Selding, Nassau, 198, 40—158; W. H. Batterson, Merion, 182, 24—158; F. Clute, Midland, 199, 40—159; W. F. Zimmerman, Englewood, 203, 44—159; L. H. Lapham, Apawamis, 184, 24—160; J. F. Fahnestock, Merion, 205, 44—161; R. H. Treman, Ithaca, 185, 24—161; E. Wilde, Wykagyl, 207, 46—161; Professor W. D. Hammond, Ithaca, 182, 20—162; W. D. Judkins, Wykagyl, 206, 44—162; T. P. Anderson, Siwanoy, 206, 44—162; Darwin P. Kingsley, Sleepy Hollow, 176, 14, 162; G. P. Hart, New Britain, 184, 20—164; G. A. Brinkerhoff, Hackensack, 182, 18, 164; J. H. Eggers, Baltusrol, 190, 26—164; G. W. Statzell, Aronimink, 189, 24—165; W. Burns, Forest Park, 202, 36—166; G. H. Godwin, Garden City, 194, 28—166; George Van Keuren, Englewood, 187, 20—167; A. D. Ledoux, Scarsdale, 204, 36—168; F. Abbott, Storm King, 204, 36—168; W. Clark, Misquamicut, 184, 16—168; F. H. Holmes, Siwanoy, 208, 40—168; T. P. Lyman, Upper Montclair, 201, 32—169; J. C. Hayward, Elizabeth, 197, 28—169; J. R. Marshall, Arcola, 193, 24—169.

J. F. Kerwin, Oakland, 193, 24—169; W. J. Peck, Apawamis, 209, 40—170; H. C. Cornwall, Ekwanok, 195, 24—171; Dr. F. K. Schavoir, Wee Burn, 195, 24—171; D. L. Robertson, Glens Falls, 222, 50—172; G. H. Killinger, Wykagyl, 206, 36—172; E. A. Geoffrey, Maidstone, 203, 30—173; Dr. G. A. Tuttle, Englewood, 209, 36—173; C. A. Blood, Apawamis, 199, 26—173; Thomas Mortland, Belle Terre, 202, 28—174; E. C. Felton, Merion, 214, 40—174; J. T. Terry, Apawamis, 219, 44—175; L. M. Folsom, Vesper, 205, 30—175; J. H. Wood, Flossmoor, 194, 18—176; Justice Mahon, Pitney Morris County, 207, 30—177; D. Bowly, Tountakah, 215, 36—179; J. H. O'Conner, Forest Hills, 221, 40—181; W. C. Phillips, Dunwoodie, 222, 40—182; L. F. Braine, Apawamis, 244, 60—184; C. H. Eddy, Arcola, 209, 24—185; Dr. F. E. Kavanaugh, Lawrence Park, 223, 36—187; George Ryall, Yountakah, 233, 40—193; Dr. W. S. Russell, Wallingford, 214, 20—194.

CLASS B, 60 to 64 Years.—Gage E. Tarbell, Garden City, 188, 36—152; Simeon Ford, Apawamis, 193, 40—153; J. H. Morrell, Wollaston, 185, 28—157; R. J. Healy, Tuxedo, 210, 50—160; C. A. Spofford, Garden City, 179, 18—161; W. T. Kaufman, Plainfield, 193, 32—161; J. H. Ottley, Nassau, 186, 22—164; C. N. Harris, Englewood, 204, 40—164; W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, 176, 12—164; E. L. Scofield, Wee Burn, 196, 32—164; N. T. Pulsifer Tuxedo, 200, 40—165; S. A. Shannon, Woodhaven, 197, 32—165; T. C. Ennever, Baltusrol, 189, 24—165; Rollo Ogden, Baltusrol, 183, 18—165; Frederick Gerken, Oakland, 189, 24—165; S. Merritt, Wee Burn, 202—36—166; D. H. Rowland, Plainfield, 207, 40—167; G. D. Munson, New Haven, 201, 34—167; H. S. Dickson, Siwanoy, 217, 50—167; C. F. Quincy, Greenwich, 193, 26—167; Frank Presbrey, Apawamis, 185, 18—168; J. Darreff, Frankfort, 188, 20—168; D. W. Whittemore, Siwanoy, 206, 38—168; W. V. Kelley, Brookline, 209, 40—169; M. E. Haviland, Garden City, 210, 40—170; W. W. Lyons, Essex County, 214, 44—170; J. Clark, Apawamis, 218, 48—170.

C. G. Sanford, Brooklawn, 211, 40—171; A. B. Chandler, Baltusrol, 205, 32—171; W. Sargent, Merion, 191, 20—171; Wilson P. Foss, Arsdsley, 202, 30—172; J. H. Boyce, Crescent A. C., 197, 24—173; G. B. Barnum, New Haven, 224, 50—174; F. Rode, St. Andrew's, 205, 30—175; James A. Tyng, National, 181, 6—175; D. N. Bates, Tatnuck, 204, 28—176; H. W. Sackett, Apawamis, 226, 50—176; C. C. Bell, Braeburn, 195, 18—177; James Barber, Englewood, 222, 44—178; H. H. Treadwell, Englewood, 215, 36—179; A. R. Ledoux, Storm King, 229, 50—179; F. B. Trout, Lancaster, 214, 34—180; A. Beale, Van Cortlandt, 220, 40—180; W. T. McVaugh, Yountakah, 220, 40—180; J. Thorpe, Siwanoy, 238, 56—182; S. A. Lynde, Greenwich, 220, 36—184; A. V. Whiteman, Greenwich, 226, 42—184; D. Strachan, Essex County, 217, 32—185; W. P. Pickett, Crescent A. C., 214, 24—190; E. S. Savage, Colonia, 238, 36—202; G. H. Faats, Forest Hills, 241, 30—211; A. D. Woodruff, Washington, 256, 48—228.

CLASS C, 65 to 69 Years.—Dr. W. S. Washington, Forest Hills, 191, 36—155; C. Hathaway, Essex County, 191, 34—157; A. S. Nichols, Wykagyl, 193, 36—157; T. E. Kirby, Bedford, 215, 56—159; F. F. Pruyn, Glens Falls, 199, 40—159; Thomas Tavenor, Wykagyl, 221, 30—161; A. F. Southerland, Essex County, Mass., 193, 26—167; J. D. Foot, Apawamis, 179, 12—167; H. B. Sargent, New Haven, 201, 32—169; J. L. Porter, Greenwich, 216, 46—170; A. F. Huston, St. David's, 204, 30—174; N. Vickers, Forest Park, 215, 40—175; Judge C. C. Hommanns, Elizabeth, 225, 48—177; S. Macdonald, Braeburn, 207, 30—177; J. B. Carrington, New Haven, 224, 44—180; Rev. J. McB. Sterrett, Chevy Chase, 232, 52—180; A. D. Partridge, Bedford, 208, 26—182; G. W. Dickenson, Baltusrol, 240, 56—184; F. T. Bucklus, Frankfort, 226, 36—190; Eugene Fraver, Englewood, 207, 16—191; J. L. Gwyer, Siwanoy, 243, 50—193; W. B. Byard, Hydewood, 246, 52—194; E. M. Oldham, Washington, 249, 48—201.

CLASS D, 70 Years and Over.—Dr. C. F. MacDonald, Tuxedo, 193, 52—141; H. L. Hotchkiss, Apawamis, 208, 48—150; Judge George G. Perkins, Chevy Chase, 207, 56—151; F. W. Stevens, Morris County, 184, 24—160; G. H. N. Johnson, Brooklawn, 236, 60—176; T. J. Palmer, Hackensack, 228, 44—184; A. C. Soper, Lakewood, 238, 40—198; J. H. Goodspeed, Braeburn, 257, 56—201.

HARRIMAN'S NALA VICTOR.

Takes Blue at Westchester Show—Rider of Polo Mount Badly Hurt.

With a somewhat increased attendance, lively competition, and perfect weather conditions, the Westchester Horse Show Association had its third successful day yesterday. The features were the winning of the pace and action class for heavy harness horses by the rejuvenated old champion, J. W. Harriman's Nala, and the winning of all the ribbons in the hunter and jumper class by the schoolgirl rider, Ivy Maddison, with mounts from three different strings of horses.

Nala's victory came in the first class of the day, and the old stallion was fast as a comet in his competitions, first against Felix Warburg's Woodland's Countess and then against W. H. Hanley's Hands Up. He outspeeded them both in the sprints about the track, with its short turns, going as if he was negotiating the turns of a wide mile course. Miss Maddison showed her hunters faultless style and again had a battle with the wrong-headed Mr. Meleady, again taming him and forcing him over the jumps as she had done on Thursday.

An unfortunate accident marred the show in the class for polo mounts, in which Walter Kelly, manager of Felix M. Warburg's stable, had the mount on a bay called Woodland's International. He had won the second ribbon, Joseph C. Baldwin's Grey Lady getting the blue, when Kelly started from the head of the field to race down to the judges' stand to exhibit the paces of his mount to the cheering crowd. Right at the track turning to the paddock he ran his mount head on into Nat Reynal's Pollock. Both horses went to the ground with a crash, with Kelly underneath Woodland's International, the rider of Pollock fortunately escaping the mixup. Kelly was unconscious when the attendants rushed to his assistance. His horse had his shoulder knocked out, and was led limping from the field as attendants carried Kelly to the stables, his shirt drenched with blood. Doctors found internal injuries, with a possible fracture of the skull, and the rider was taken to the White Plains Hospital, where at a late hour last evening he was still unconscious, with a possibility of fatal injuries, though the doctors had not given up hope of being able to pull him through.

The awards in the several classes judged yesterday were as follows:

Harness Horses.

Open Class, over 15.2 hands, judged on pace, 50 per cent., on conformation and action, 25 per cent. each.—Won by J. W. Harriman's b. s. Nala; Felix M. Warburg's blk. m. Woodlands Countess, second; Walter H. Hanley's b. g. Hands Up, third.

Pairs, local horses only.—Won by J. Campbell Thompson's browns, Nestledown Counsellor and Nestledown Chancellor; same owner's bays, Nestledown Blazer and Nestledown Blazes, second.

Open Class, for horses between 14.2 and 15.2 hands.—Won by Walter H. Hanley's b. g. Brother Jed; Mrs. M. M. Diamond's b. g. Flash, second; J. Campbell Thompson's b. g. Nestledown Topper, third.

Pairs, Open Class, over 15.2 hands.—Won by J. Campbell Thompson's browns, Nestledown Counsellor and Nestledown Chancellor; same owner's bays, Nestledown Brian Boru and Nestledown Rob Roy, second; J. W. Harriman's bays, Kim and Peters, third.

Pairs, Open Class, over 14.2 hands, shown to a lady's vehicle, ladies to drive.—Won by Hamilton Farm's browns, Pireno and Fairy Tread; J. Campbell Thompson's bays, Nestledown Blazer and Nestledown Blazes, second; A. W. Atkinson's chestnuts, Ardor and Meteor, third.

Local Class, for horses between 14.2 and 15.2 hands.—Won by J. Campbell Thompson's b. g. Nestledown Blazer; same owner's Nestledown Topper, second; William Zeigler's br. g. Cabin Boy, third.

Saddle Horses.

Open Class, 15 hands or over.—Won by Walter H. Hanley's b. g. Twilight; Miss Clara S. Peck's ch. g. Allah, second; Mrs. Preston Davie's b. g. Viceburn, third.

Open Class, 15 to 15.2 hands.—Won by Mrs. A. A. Lindsay's ch. m. Nancy Bright; W. A. McGibbon's b. m. Splendor, second; Miss Clara S. Peck's ch. g. Allah, third.

Open Class, over 15.2 hands.—Won by Walter H. Hanley's b. g. Twilight; W. H. Rhodes's ch. g. Radiant, second; A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Sparkling Moselle, third.

Local Class, for horses over 14.2 hands.—Won by John McE. Bowman's ch. m. Sun Dance; Mrs. Preston Davie's b. g. Viceburn, second; Mrs. George S. Wallen's br. m. Ann's Queen, third.

Four-in-Hands.

Park Teams, shown to park drag or break.—Won by Hamilton Farm's bays; J. Campbell Thompson's team, second; A. W. Atkinson's bays, third.

Polo Mounts.

Mounts up to carrying 150 pounds.—Won by Joseph C. Baldwin, Jr.'s, gr. m. Grey Lady; Felix M. Warburg's b. g. Woodlands International, second; Hugh J. Chisholm's br. g. Wolf Creek, third.

Hunters and Jumpers.

Open Class for Handy Hunters.—Won by Owenoke Farm's br. g. For Easter; Alfred Meyer's br. g. The Wasp, second; Owenoke Farm's ch. g. Hartland, third.

Corinthian Class, ridden by members of a hunt club in colors.—Won by Hamilton Farm's ch. g., Hamilton Equality; Gerald T. Hanley's b. g. Lansdowne, second; Robert E. Dodd's b. g. Aviator, third.

Local Class, Amateurs to Ride.—Won by Owenoke Farm's ch. m. Lady Betty; Charles D. Lanier's ch. m. Becky, second; Miss Ivy D. Maddison's ch. g. His Grace the Duke, third.

Combination Ponies.

Open Class for ponies not over 13.2 hands to be shown to harness and then under saddle.—Won by Hamilton Farm's b. m. Lady Mine; Miss Evelyn Hall McManus's ch. m. Lady Fan, second; Master Whitelaw Reid's br. g. Brown Beauty, third.

FREDA BEST DOG IN SHOW.

Mrs. A. Rubina's Entry Takes Honor at Dachshund Exhibition.

Mrs. F. Louis Hauptner returned as an exhibitor, after an absence of five years, at the seventh members' show given by the Dachshund Club of America at the Hotel Gregorian last night, and took first prize in the puppy class with her newly imported prize winner Teckelheim Toto. Mrs. A. Rubina's Freda won the honor of being the best Dachshund in the show. Thirty-one dogs were benched. The summaries:

Best Puppy Dog.—Won by C. Haele's Kadette.
Best Puppy Bitch.—Won by Mrs. F. L. Hauptner's Toto.
Best American-Bred Dog.—Won by M. B. Fitzpatrick's Mein Traum.
Best Daschshund in Open Class.—Won by M. B. Fitzpatrick's Mein Traum.
Best Dachshund Bitch in Open Class.—Won by Mrs. A. Rubina's Freda.
Best Dachshund in the Show.—Won by Mrs. A. Rubina's Freda.
Winners, Dog.—Won by M. B. Fitzpatrick's Mein Traum.
Winners, Bitch.—Won by Mrs. A. Rubina's Freda.
Judge—F. Louis Hauptner.

MRS. VANDERBECK IS FINALIST ON LINKS

Barely Defeats Mrs. Fox and Will Meet Miss Stirling at Huntingdon Valley Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia, women's national golf champion, will meet Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta, Ga., women's champion of the South, over the Huntingdon Valley links tomorrow in the final match for the Berthellyn Cup.

Mrs. Vanderbeck came within an ace of failing to reach the final round. Only some very bad putting by Mrs. Caleb F. Fox of the home club enabled the national title holder to pull through the semi-final round today. She won by the narrow margin of 2 up. Miss Stirling, on the contrary, had an easy time of it with Miss Mildred Caverly, the women's individual champion of Philadelphia, winning by the comfortable margin of 5 up and 3 to play.

After batting along on even terms for the first ten holes things began to happen in the match between Mrs. Vanderbeck and Mrs. Fox. Mrs. Fox won the eleventh when Mrs. Vanderbeck pulled her second into the rough and took three to reach the green. But going to the twelfth luck just naturally camped on Mrs. Vanderbeck's trail. Both their drives landed in a sunken creek, but Mrs. Vanderbeck's ball hopped out again. So she won that hole, and the match was squared.

Mrs. Fox was on the edge of the thirteenth green in two strokes. Mrs. Vanderbeck was off in the distance, but she took her trusty mashie niblick and put the ball dead to the hole with her third shot. Mrs. Fox managed to take three putts, and as Mrs. Vanderbeck was down in a par four, she took the lead by 1 up.

Driving to the fourteenth Mrs. Vanderbeck sent the ball into another creek. Again the ball bounced out. Mrs. Fox had a beautiful drive, but her second found a pit, and they halved that hole in five.

Mrs. Fox threw the match away on the fifteenth green when, after being a hole high with her second, while Mrs. Vanderbeck took three to even reach the green, Mrs. Fox wasted three putts and lost her chance of squaring the contest.

Mrs. Vanderbeck topped her drive again going to the sixteenth, and eventually lost the hole. She did square the match, but Mrs. Fox missed a fairly easy putt for a half on the seventeenth, and the national titleholder was ahead again. She played the eighteenth capitally, laying the ball dead to the pin from a shallow trap with her third and going down in four. Mrs. Fox took three to reach the green and missed a long putt for a four by a narrow margin.

Considering that her son, Caleb F. Fox, Jr., was suddenly stricken with appendicitis shortly after dinner last evening, and operated on at the Abington Hospital last night, it was really remarkable that Mrs. Fox should have been able to play as she did. The summary:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Semi-final Round—Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntingdon Valley Country Club, 2 up; Miss Alexa Stirling, Atlanta, defeated Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 5 up and 3 to play.

CLOSE MATCH IN DOUBLES

Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Wagner Win Title at Montclair.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Marie Wagner yesterday won the women's doubles championship of New Jersey by triumphing over Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Edith B. Handy on the clay courts of the Montclair Athletic Club by the score of 3—6, 9—7, 6—0. The winners gave an exceptionally large gallery thrill after thrill when, with the score at the second set five games to one against them and the points 40—15 in favor of their rivals in the seventh game, they gained their top form so suddenly that Mrs. Pouch and Miss Handy were completely taken by surprise, and before they fully realized that they were facing Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Wagner at their best the score had been brought to deuce. Then began a series of long-drawn-out exchanges, with the vantage swinging first to one couple and then to the other. After the score had again been brought to deuce Miss Bjurstedt fairly outdid herself, and almost single-handed took the deciding two games.

In the final of the singles Miss Bjurstedt defeated Miss Ina Kissel, the Middle States champion, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The summary:

Women's Championship Singles—Semi-final Round.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 6—4, 6—2.
Women's Championship Doubles—Semi-final Round.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Marie Wagner won from Mrs. L. C. Morris and Mrs. H. G. Green, by default.
Final Round.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. William M. Pouch and Miss Edith B. Handy, 3—6, 9—7, 6—0.
Mixed Doubles — Semi-final Round.—Miss Florence Ballin and G. L. Wyeth defeated Miss Helen McAuslan and Frank Sellers, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Harold Throckmorton defeated Miss Marie Wagner and O. H. Hinck, 2—6, 8—6, 6—5.

ANGLERS' TOURNEY OPENS.

Strong Wind Mars First Day of Fly and Bait Casting Contests.

The eleventh annual Autumn fly and bait casting tournament of the Anglers' Club of New York got under way yesterday afternoon on the big lake in Central Park. Strong east winds interfered with the work of the casters to a considerable extent. The tournament will be concluded today. The summaries:

Bait Casting for Distance.—Quarter-ounce weight; average of five casts to count; 120-foot class; open only to those who have never cast more than 120 average.—Won by Dr. J. G. Fulton, Anglers' Club of New York, with an average cast of 91 feet; second, John S. Mackey, Anglers' Club of New York, average 89 feet; third, Dr. F. C. Raynor, Anglers' Club of New York, average 85 feet.

Bait Casting for Distance.—Quarter-ounce weight; average of five casts to count; open handicap.—Won by A. J. Marsh, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, (scratch,) with an average cast of 104 4-5 feet; second, C. H. Higby, Anglers' Club of New York, (4 4-5 feet,) average 147 feet; third, J. S. Pettit, Anglers' Club of New York, (6 2-5 feet,) 104 1-5 feet.

Accuracy Wet Fly Rod, Reel and Line, Unrestricted.—Targets at 50, 55 and 60 feet from the platform; five casts at each target.—Won by John S. Schwinn, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, with 99 8-15 per cent; second, C. H. Higby, Anglers' Club of New York, 98 9-15 per cent.; Dr. J. C. Fulton, Anglers' Club of New York, and J. S. Pettit, representing the same organization, tied for third place with 98 1-15 per cent. Dr. Fulton got third place on the toss.

Light Tackle Distance Fly.—Rod not to exceed five ounces; open handicap—Won by John S. Schwinn, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, with a cast of 95 3-5 feet; second, W. C. Mercy, Anglers' Club of New York, 93¼ feet.; third, A. R. Hanners, Anglers' Club of New York, 90½ feet.

Distance Fly, Unlimited Rod.—Won by Dr. J. G. Fulton, Anglers' Club of New York, with an average cast of 76 2-5 feet; second, F. G. Henry, Anglers' Club of New York, 74 3-5 feet; third, J. S. Pettit, Anglers' Club of New York, 74 feet.

Distance Fly, Unlimited Rod, Open Handicap.—Won by P. Frazier, Anglers' Club of New York, (scratch,) with an average cast of 103 feet; second, John S. Schwinn, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, (6½ feet,) 101½ feet; third, H. Friedman, Anglers' Club of New York, (6½ feet,) 99¼ feet.

Bull Terrier Show Next Week.

Local dog fanciers will have their inning at Gravesend Bay Race Track next Saturday when the Bull Terrier Club of America will hold a specialty show in which an extensive list of cash prizes, cups, trophies, medals and ribbons will be awarded to the winners in the various competitions. This show will differ from other shows in that a winning dog receives four points toward a championship, instead of five, the general award.

Football Season Opens Today.

The initial games of the Eastern football season of 1916 will be played on college gridirons today. Only two of the leading teams of last year will make their début, Harvard opening against Colby, which scored a touchdown on the Crimson last Autumn, and Dartmouth playing New Hampshire State, a newcomer on the Hanover team's schedule. Today's chief contests are as follows:

GAME.	1915 SCORE.
Colby at Harvard	6 to 39
Allbright at Rutgers	0 to 54
Susquehanna at Pennsylvania State	Did not meet
Randolph-Macon at Georgetown	Did not meet
New Hampshire at Dartmouth	Did not meet
Bethany at Washington and Jefferson	0 to 52
Bowdoin at Middlebury	Did not meet
Bloomsbury Normal at Bucknell	0 to 14
Connecticut Agricultural at Holy Cross	Did not meet
Fort McKinley at Maine	0 to 6
Fort Adams at Rhode Island	Did not meet
Clarkson at Rensselaer Polytechnic	Did not meet

HARVARD IS READY FOR COLBY TODAY

Only Three 1915 Regulars on Crimson Eleven in Opening Game of Season.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 22.—Harvard's football practice today, although long, was light compared to the work of earlier in the week. The coaches brushed up the men on their plays for the opening game tomorrow with Colby, working the backs in handling kicks and drilling the entire team on kick-offs and running them back. Harvard opened with Colby a year ago and won, 39 to 6. This year Colby has practically a veteran team, and of the eleven men who will start against the Maine collegians tomorrow seven were in the first Crimson lineup in 1915.

Only a few coaches were out today, Reggie Brown putting on the finishing touches on the backfield. Three players, Robinson, Phinney and Gaston, have received word from the college office that they can play tomorrow, but it was not expected that Robinson would be eligible quite so early, but he will now start the game as the first string general. Harvard's first team will average 177 pounds in weight, the rush line average being 182 pounds and the backfield 167 pounds. The line-up will be: Likens, left end; Lovell, left tackle; Dadmun, left guard; Harris, centre; Clark, right guard; Taylor, right tackle; Harte, right end; Robinson, quarterback; Bond, left half; Horween, right half, and Flower, fullback.

Dadmun, Taylor and Harte are regulars from last year, while Robinson, Likens, Harris and Horween were substitutes. The other four men will play in their first 'Varsity game. Boles, one of last year's halfbacks, has returned to college, but cannot play football.

YALE COACHES ARE STRICT.

Theobald Dropped from Squad for Breaking Training.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 22.—The stern nature of the policy of the present Yale football coaching staff was disclosed today, when official announcement was made that Robert Theobald of Toledo, a candidate for half back, had been dropped because he broke training. Theobald has been on the third and freshman elevens two seasons. He previously played at Andover. Only two days have elapsed since Head Coach Tad Jones gave orders for the squad to observe rigid training rules.

Jones's policy of promoting substitutes for brilliant work was shown today in the selection of Stewart for right half back of the 'Varsity. Jacques and Travis Smith have won their spurs by meritorious play and have risen from the reserve ranks the last ten days, leaving Harry Legore the only veteran now a member of the 'Varsity backfield. Zenner and Galt, who have been 'Varsity guards for two seasons, filled the flank positions on the first team this afternoon. The practice lacked spectacular plays, but the co-ordination of the line and backfield was better, and the plays were run off more effectively. Two touchdowns were scored, one each by Jacques and Stewart. The members of the Yale Artillery Battalion will not report for practice until next week, although they have returned to the campus.

MOORE SOME DROP KICKER.

Tiger Player Lands Sixteen Out of Twenty Goals at Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE MINNEWASKA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Included among the arrivals at the Tigers' lair in the mountains this evening was Alex Wilson, Captain of the Yale football eleven last Fall. The former Yale gridiron star is visiting his three brothers at the Princeton camp. Tom Wilson is assisting Speedy Rush with the linemen. Marion Wilson, another brother, is out with the squad, and probably will be first string end this year. The youngest of the quartet, Kenneth, is tutoring school at Lake Minnewaska, and will enter Princeton this Fall.

Halsey, a 'Varsity tackle from last year's eleven, put in an unexpected appearance this evening.

The scrimmage this afternoon lasted over an hour. The 'Varsity, with a patched-up backfield, had little trouble in scoring on the scrubs. Billy Moore made several long runs through an open field. Moore is also developing into somewhat of a drop kicker, and in practice this morning kicked sixteen out of a possible twenty goals from the thirty-yard line.

MEREDITH OUT OF RACE.

Condition Prevents Competition in N. Y. A. C. Games Today.

Ted Meredith will not be a starter in the 600-yard special race which will be one of the features of the New York A. C.'s games at Travers Island this afternoon. He has been severely troubled with boils for several weeks, and that is the secret of his poor condition in the national championships at Newark, in which he lost his quarter-mile title. Whether this will prevent him from going to Sweden with Loomis, Murray, and Simpson is not known as yet. The men will leave early next week. Among the other starters in the race today will be Larry Scudder, N. Y. A. C.; Earl Ebey, Chicago A. A.; Joe Higgins, formerly Holy Cross Captain, and Del Harvey of the Chicago A. A.

There are two national championships on the program, the pentathlon and the two-mile steeplechase, which is being revived after a lapse of several years. It is reported that Johnny Daly, the veteran titleholder of the Irish-American A. C., will not start in the latter event owing to an injured knee, which would leave Nick Gianakopulos of the Millrose A. A., with a fine chance to win.

Steeplechaser Daly Retires.

John Daly, the veteran cross country and steeplechase runner who carried the emblem of the Irish-American A. C. to victory in numerous championships, informed Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, that he had donned his last spiked shoe. Daly started training for the two-mile steeplechase championship but tore a ligament in the right leg. He won the last steeplechase championship held.

CAVALIER CAPTURES BLUE FOR JUMPERS

Hitchcock Entry Wins in Large Field on First Day of Piping Rock Show.

The fourteenth annual horse show of the Piping Rock Club opened yesterday on the picturesque grounds of the organization, at Locust Valley, L. I., under ideal conditions. The show is quite along country club lines, as many of the events are open only to members of such clubs and there are no harness classes, except for children, the majority of the events being devoted to saddle horses, hunters, and jumpers.

The ring is staked out on the grounds in front of the clubhouse. A section on the far side, near the band stand, is railed off and is known as the Neighborhood Field, this portion of the field being exclusively for the villagers and their families, who are the invited guests of the club. Other parts of the grounds, grand stand, and boxes were nearly all filled with persons of social prominence.

A large class of jumpers opened the show, in which performance over regulation jumps only counted. There were twenty-eight fencers exhibited. Thomas Hitchcock, Herbert L. Pratt, and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden each had four and five entries. The judges were F. S. von Stade, H. V. Colt, and J. Watson Webb. The blue went to the chestnut gelding Cavalier, a veteran of many show rings, and is owned by Thomas Hitchcock. Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, wife of the Meadow Brook polo player, took the second prize with Commander. Paul D. Cravath, President of the Piping Rock Club, was third with Hero, and Joseph E. Davis, former M. F. H. of the Meadow Brook pack, obtained the white ribbon with Roscommon.

One of the most interesting and picturesque classes on the program was that devoted to boys and girls not over 16 years of age, sons and daughters of members of the Piping Rock Horse Show Association, or of a recognized club. There were six contestants, all of whom were fine riders, but the palm and the cup went to Miss Becky Lanier, a young miss of less than ten Summers, who rode and handled her mounts over the jumps like a veteran. Miss Becky is small for her age, but she is a thorough horsewoman.

Miss Lanier won the class with the brown mare Evangeline and took the white with another mare named Edelweiss. In returning to the ring to receive the awards she rode the winner and led her other horse, a performance which solicited round after round of applause, and had the jumps not been cleared away for the next event the young lady would have been perfectly willing to take them, at the same time handling two horses. Miss Elizabeth Kirlin captured the red rosette with Tango.

Miss Lida L. Fleitmann carried off the honors in the light hunter class with the gelding Wathen. It was Miss Fleitmann's first appearance at Piping Rock since last season at this show, when she fell from one of her horses and sustained a fractured leg. Challenger, belonging to Thomas Hitchcock, was awarded the second prize, with Joseph P. Grace's Jim Stingen third.

Thomas Hitchcock's horses were again successful in the class for ladies' hunters carrying up to 165 pounds to hounds, to be ridden by ladies. The winner was Kehtoh, with Miss Helen Hitchcock in the saddle, while Mrs. Hitchcock obtained the third ribbon with Challenger. Miss Fleitmann's Wathen was second, with the owner up, and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden received fourth prize on Lady Fernbroke.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Bell, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Mrs. J. E. S. Haddon, Mrs. Julian Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath.

The awards follow:

HUNTERS AND JUMPERS.

Performances Over Fences only to count.—Won by Thomas Hitchcock's ch. g., 7 years; Mrs. C. C. Rumsey's br. g. Commander, second; Paul D. Cravath's ch. g. Brutus, third; J. E. Davis's gr. g. Roscommon, fourth.

Local Novice, open only to horses owned by residents of Nassau and Suffolk Counties which have not won a prize in any recognized horse show prior to Sept. 11, 1916.—Won by Edmund Randolph's b. g. Pat; W. R. Grace's b. g. Tom, second; J. E. Davis's b. g. Countryman, third; Paul D. Cravath's ch. g. Brutus, fourth.

Middleweight Hunters, up to carrying 180 pounds to hounds.—Won by W. R. Grace's blk. m. Diana; Harry T. Peters's ch. g. Longwood, second; Harry T. Peters's b. g. Steeltrap, third; Thomas Hitchcock's br. g. Kehtoh, fourth.

Lightweight Hunters, up to carrying 165 pounds, to hounds.—Won by Miss Lida L. Fleitmann's ch. g. Wathen; Thomas Hitchcock's br. g. Challenger, second; Joseph P. Grace's ch. g. Jim Stingen, third; James W. Lane's ch. g. Willow, fourth.

Ladies' Hunters, up to carrying 165 pounds, to hounds; to be ridden by ladies.—Won by Thomas Hitchcock's br. g. Kehtoh, ridden by Miss Helen Hitchcock; Miss Lida L. Fleitmann's ch. g. Wathen, (owner,) second; Thomas Hitchcock's br. g. Challenger, (Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock,) third; Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden's b. m. Lady Fernbroke, (owner,) fourth.

Horses to be ridden by boys and girls not over 16 years of age, sons and daughters of members of Piping Rock Club, or other recognized clubs; over fences arranged for them; performance only to count.—Won by Miss Becky Lanier's br. m. Evangeline, ridden by owner; Miss Elizabeth Kirlin's b. g. Tango, (A. Kirlin,) second; Miss Marjorie Beard's ch. m. Spinning Jenny, (owner,) third; Miss Becky Lanier's gr. m. Edelweiss, (owner,) fourth.

SADDLE CLASSES.

Horses Over 15.2 hands and up to carrying 210 pounds, local,

Putnam's New Publications Sept. 22d

Send for complete descriptive list of Fall Publications

The Backwash of the War
By Ellen N. La Motte
Author of "The Tuberculosis Nurse," etc.
12°. $1.00.

This is war of today,—not magnificent and glorious, but naked, loathsome, as seen in an evacuation hospital a few miles behind the French lines. These sketches are all faithfully true, first-hand reports from the front, written in the bitterness of the moment, not by an hysterical assistant but by a trained scientist of world-wide reputation.

The Book of Winifred Maynard
12°. $1.00.

The author was a real woman, though Winifred Maynard was not her name. The posthumous poems that constitute the book cover the period of her life from seventeen to thirty and exhibit the flame that consumes and reveals and forces its way irresistibly. One feels that they were written because they had to be written.

1000 Shorter Ways Around the House
By Mae Savell Croy
12°. 335 pages. $1.50.

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Those who read and enjoyed "The Salamander" will not be disappointed in Mr. Johnson's new novel. It is a story that will be sure to find many readers and will no doubt be numbered among the big sellers.—*Bookseller, Newsdealer, and Stationer, N. Y.*

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WASHINGTON DOUBTS VILLA DIRECTED RAID

Officials Unable to Ascertain Whether He Was in Fight at Chihuahua City.

NOT THERE, TREVINO INSISTS

Carranza Commander Says Bell's Report Is False, but Funston Thinks It Is True.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Whether Francisco Villa again has become a factor in the military situation in Northern Mexico remained a question of considerable doubt tonight despite nearly a week's effort by the State and War Departments to ascertain what part, if any, the bandit chief took in the attack last Saturday on Chihuahua City.

Secretary Baker let it become known today that War Department officials do not regard as conclusive the report transmitted yesterday by Brig. Gen. Bell, saying that Villa led the Chihuahua City attack in person, and the Mexican Embassy announced receipt of official advices declaring Villa was not in the attacking force. The Embassy's report came from General Trevino, commander of the attacked garrison.

"The story of the resurrection of Villa is not true," said Amabassador Arredondo tonight. "The attack on Chihuahua City was made by a combination of Juntas antagonistic to the de facto Government."

Mr. Arredondo's belief that the attack was the work of the followers of several leaders is shared by many army officers. Accounts of the fight have described the assailants as "Villistas," but the term has grown to be employed in a general rather than a specific sense in Mexico and along the border.

As time passes without verification of reports of Villa's presence at Chihuahua City, officials here are inclined to believe that the incident will not figure materially in deliberations of the American-Mexican commission at New London. Mr. Arredondo was at the State Department today on business in connection with the commission, it having become necessary to find a new meeting place, as the New London Hotel, where sessions are being held, will close soon for the season. A decision will be announced next week.

Funston Credits Report.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 22.—General Funston today said he placed full credence in the report of Villa's attack on Chihuahua City sent to the War Department by Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., and given out for publication yesterday. He said he had been told that General Bell's information was gained from reliable persons, who had gone to El Paso directly from Chihuahua City immediately after the battle.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Sept. 22.—General Trevino announced today that if the report of Villa's attack on Chihuahua City to Washington by General Bell, commanding the El Paso district, is the same as the version of it received here, he would ask the General to send a personal representative here to investigate the facts at first hand. The same facilities to investigate would be accorded to any responsible resident of Chihuahua City whom General Bell might commission, General Trevino added.

"I am at a loss to know where General Bell obtained such bad information," he continued. "The Villistas carried absolutely nothing away with them except some of the prisoners from the penitentiary, many of whom have since returned here. They captured neither ammunition, cannon, nor anything else.

"Our artillery drove the Villistas out of the place, which they had taken, and pursued them in their hasty retreat with shell, leaving them no time to carry anything away as they left, galloping in small groups through the narrow streets of the town."

General Trevino asserted that every unit of his force was co-ordinated, that all prisoners examined by him agreed that Villa's band did not number more than 600, that there were no defections from the garrison and that all of the automobiles in the city were accounted for, none having been carried away by the outlaws. Government artillery fire ceased only, he said, when the bandits had been repulsed and there seemed danger of hitting the pursuing forces under Generals Ramos and Merrigro.

Villistas Being Pursued.

Carranza troops are pursuing the Villistas southward, according to official announcement here. The Villistas were reported yesterday passing along the road to Jiminez, southwest of Chihuahua City. Ranchers arriving reported that Villa's forces were discouraged over the failure to obtain loot promised by Villa when he captured the city.

Prisoners taken by Villa who have returned say Villa's plan was to surround the Palace during the Independence Day celebration, kill General Trevino and his staff, and disorganize the garrison. Villa last was reported in the Sierra de la Silla district, near Santa Ysabel.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 22.—"I am confident that my information regarding Villa's attack on Chihuahua City is accurate, therefore I do not see that any further investigation is necessary on my part," was General Bell's comment tonight on being informed that he had been invited by General Trevino to send a special agent to Chihuahua to ascertain the facts.

"The truth is," General Bell continued, "General Trevino is up against a fact that cannot be explained away. He was caught napping by Villa. A soldier has an excuse for getting whipped, but he has no excuse for being caught off his guard. The result is he finds he must make extreme claims to clear his reputation as a soldier.

"As the result of further investigation, my account of the Chihuahua City battle, as communicated to my superiors, has been, in my belief, absolutely confirmed. I stand by it and have no desire to carry the matter further."

Genera Bell said his additional information indicated that the Villistas seized not only arms and ammunition, but silver bullion held in the Federal palace. General Bell pointed out that in none of his reports did he say that Villa had been joined by from 1,000 to 1,500 soldiers of the Carranza garrison, but that he had learned the bandit was joined by approximately that number, many of them civilian residents of Chihuahua City.

Trevino Wires to Consulate.

In a telegram yesterday to Juan T. Burns, Mexican Consul General in New York, General Trevino, after reiterating his statements that his forces defeated the Villa invaders at Chihuahua City, said:

"This foolish shedding of blood was with the intention of creating difficulties for the conferees of the commission at New London at the machinations of American and Mexican political interests. They themselves are now satisfied that they have failed."

TWO BRITONS REPORTED SHOT.

All But Two of 38 Carranzistas Also Killed Near Tuxpam.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 22.—Two British subjects were taken from their home and shot and thirty-six of a party of thirty-eight Carranza soldiers were killed in a raid Sept. 16 on an Aquila oil camp near Tuxpam by bandits calling themselves Villistas, according to a report brought here today by the steamer Topila from Tampico.

The Carranzistas put up a hard fight, it was said, but were outnumbered and overpowered. Two of their officers took refuge in the house of the Englishmen. They were discovered and put to death and the Englishmen killed for having given them shelter, the report added.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 22.—Reports reaching here, but impossible of verification, stated that a band of outlaws under Alberto Carrera Torres has captured Victoria, capital of the Mexican State of Tamaulipas. Torres, whose forces the Carranza troops have been unable to disperse, has long been troublesome in that district, according to the same advices.

FIND COMPLICATIONS IN BORDER QUESTION

Commissioners Find Increasing Ramifications of Problem—Consider Villa Raid.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 22.—The third week of conferences of the American-Mexican Joint Commission at the Hotel Griswold adjourned today. Both the American and Mexican members expressed satisfaction with the work of the body so far.

A discussion of the attack on Chihuahua by the Villa forces has pre-empted the attention of the commission practically throughout the week. Financial matters came to the front in a short discussion of a recent decree of the Carranza Government, as a result of which the National Bank of Mexico and the Bank of London and Mexico were forced to close their doors, but border conditions claimed the attention of the commissioners before a single conference on that topic was over. The same was true of attempts to look into the proposed electoral reforms and alleged confiscatory decrees.

Nothing in the way of definite proposals for the settlement of the border trouble has been definitely advanced by either side. The ramifications of questions which are considered in this connection have been gradually increased. The American Commissioners frankly admit that they will have to consider the conditions in the southern republic in detail before they can arrive at a practical solution of the difficult problem of protecting more than a thousand miles of frontier bordering on States which, with the exception of Coahuila, are disturbed by brigandage and warfare.

A large amount of information on the Mexican question was placed before the American Commissioners this week. Much of this was from persons who came here to confer with the commissioners and to present their cases. Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department, spent a day in conference with the American members, but so far as has been made public, nothing palpable came from his advice. Formal briefs from several groups of Americans interested in the development of Mexico along agricultural or mining lines are expected the coming week, and probably will be placed before the Mexican members, for such commnt as they may desire to make.

The American Commissioners today received an official copy of the report of Brig. Gen. Bell on the Chihuahua fight and laid it before the Mexicans, who said they had not received any official information from the Carranza Government on the subject. Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican section, has informed the newspaper men here of the receipt of several reassuring telegrams from Mexican Consuls at the border, but these have not been brought to the attention of the American Commissioners.

The Mexican Commissioners have persistently refused to comment on the Chihuahua fight beyond a depreatory statement which was issued shortly after the battle as a result of the preliminary discussions before the commission. They at that time held that the fight would tend to clear up the Villa mystery, as it revealed his whereabouts and made it easy for the Carranza forces to round him up. They also pointed out that he was some 200 miles south of the expeditionary column under General Pershing as an argument for the withdrawal of this column.

It is understood that the failure of General Bell to give the source of his information is regarded by the Mexicans as detracting materially from its right to be considered as serious evidence before the commission. Reports that the Mexican section had expressed doubts as to the truth of the deductions made in the report have met with emphatic denials. The impression created has been that the Mexicans have expressed a desire to leave the matter hanging pending receipt of full information from Mexico City and possibly the official report of General Trevino.

CARES FOR JEWS IN ARMY.

Y. M. H. A. Active on the Border, Dr. Aaron Eiseman Declares.

The Rev. Dr. Aaron Eiseman, for thirteen years pastor of Temple Beth Israel, Seventy-second Street and Lexington Avenue, returned yesterday after spending seven weeks on the Mexican border in the interest of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, establishing branches at the principal concentration points and looking after the approximately 5,000 Jewish soldiers.

"I have interviewed thousands of men and never found any grounds for complaints about food or lack of care in the camps," said Dr. Eiseman. "This mobilization has been a great thing for this country. It demonstrated how unprepared we were for any emergency and, as a result of the border duty, we now have 100,000 trained soldiers who can meet any future emergency.

"There has been a great deal of criticism of President Wilson because he sent our soldiers down to the border for what many people have since declared was no reason at all. As a matter of fact, great credit is due to Mr. Wilson, and if those who speak against him were familiar with border conditions they would praise, instead of condemn, him."

Dr. Eiseman declared, however, that moral conditions along the border from Douglas, Ariz., all the way to Brownsville, were bad. He said that in Douglas, supposed to be a "dry" town, there was much bootlegging. He pointed out that the soldiers, away from home ties with very little to occupy their minds during leisure hours, often wandered into the miniature Texan "White Lights District" because there were no wholesome amusements to counteract the inducements afforded by the district.

"In the work which the Young Men's Hebrew Association is doing on the border there is no sectarianism," said Dr. Eiseman. "We recognize no creed, no race, no color. There is only one password into a Y. M. H. A. building and all its comforts—the United States uniform."

Contributions for the Y. M. H. A. work are received by S. S. Rosenstamm, Chairman of the Army and Navy Committee, 61 Broadway.

V. ASTORS IN THE OLD HOME

They Will Occupy 840 Fifth Avenue for Winter Social Season.

When the Winter social season opens in November, it will find the Astor residence at 840 Fifth Avenue, relinquished by the former Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor last June, when she married William K. Dick, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor. Painters are now engaged redecorating parts of the interior of the house.

Last Winter Mr. Astor and his wife, who was formerly Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington, leased a house at 122 East Seventy-eighth Street. They have spent part of the Summer at Newport, and have entertained there.

When Mrs. Astor opens the house it is expected that she will entertain, although it is too early in the season for any plans to be announced for the Winter social campaign. Last season Mrs. Astor devoted much of her time to philanthropic projects, and when she entertained, outside of the regular social routine, it had something to do with social betterment. Among the projects was a series of social service luncheons.

By the terms of the will of the late Colonel John Jacob Astor, who perished in the Titanic disaster, his widow was to lose the house and the income of $5,000,000 in the event of her remarriage. Colonel Astor's posthumous son and namesake, now aged 4, was born in the mansion, and is now with his mother at Islip, L. I., where Mr. and Mrs. Dick have a Summer home.

The house was once the scene of brilliant events given by the late Mrs. William Astor. Mrs. John Astor, Vincent Astor's mother, resides at 18 Grosvenor Square, London, and spends several months in this city every Winter to be near her son.

Wm. Page Andrews Dies in Rome.

ROME, Sept. 22.—William Page Andrews, an American author and a frequent contributor to the Atlantic Monthly, the Forum and other publications, died here today, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Framingham, Mass., and was educated in the public schools of Salem and by private tutors. For the last fourteen years he had lived in Italy on account of his health. Mr. Andrews was the author of "Jones Very, a Memoir," and other books. He married Miss Edith H. Weston of Winchendon, Mass.

Bishop George W. Peterkin Dead.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 22.—The Rev. George W. Peterkin, Bishop of West Virginia, and for nearly forty years a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died at his home here today, in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in Maryland, and was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1859, three years later enlisting in the Confederate Army, being appointed aid to Brig. Gen. W. N. Pendleton. In 1868, Bishop Peterkin was graduated from the Theological Seminary of Virginia, and ten years later was consecrated the first Bishop of West Virginia.

C. M. S. M'LELLAN, PLAYWRIGHT, DIES

Author of "The Belle of New York" and "The Pink Lady" Succumbs in England.

PROLIFIC COMEDY WRITER

An American, Who First Wrote Under the Name of Hugh Morton —Once Town Topics Editor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The American playwright, C. M. S. McLellan died at Esher yesterday after a long illness. He was the author of the libretto of "The Belle of New York."

C. M. S. McLellan was one of the most prolific and clever authors of musical comedy librettos who have ever written for the English-speaking stage since modern musical comedy was first conceived by the late George Edwardes at the London Gaiety. His dialogue had wit, he could be satirical, and his facile lyrics were quite often perfect specimens of the lyricist's art.

Mr. McClellan was born in Maine in 1863. He began his literary career as a journalist, writing under the pen name of Hugh Morton. At one time he was editor of Town Topics, but once he began writing for the theatre, so immediate was his success, he devoted all his time to it.

His last contribution to the American stage was "Around the Map," a musical play produced last year at the New Amsterdam. It was the fourth of a quartette of musical comedies whose librettos he wrote produced by Klaw & Erlanger. The other three were "Oh! Oh! Delphine," "The Little Cafe," and "The Pink Lady." The scores of these three were by Ivan Caryll, who composed the music for some of Mr. McLellan's most successful pieces, but when he wrote "Around the Map" another composer furnished the score, which gave rise to the rumor that the two former associates had had some misunderstanding.

Among his earlier pieces were "The Belle of New York," in which Edna May won fame; "The Whirl of the Town," "In Gay New York," "An American Beauty," "The Telephone Girl," "Yankee Doodle Dandy," "The Wire Walker," "The Girl from Up There," "The Pickpockets," and "Marriage a la Carte." He was successful also as an author of serious drama. His "Leah Kleschna" was acted at both the New Theatre in London and by Mrs. Fiske in New York, and several other dramas from his pen were produced in London at about the same time.

Mr. McLellan had lived abroad for many years. He made frequent visits to this country until the war began.

Although he made his residence for many years in England, Mr. McLellan retained his American citizenship. He was ardently devoted to the cause of the Entente Allies, and on the occasion of the sinking of the Arabic an interview with the author in which he predicted that President Wilson must bring Germany to task for her submarine piracy was cabled to and printed in THE TIMES. Mr. McLellan's son, who was born in America twenty years ago, enlisted last year in the British Army with his father's consent.

Published today

The Melancholy Tale of "Me"
(My Remembrances)
By
E. H. SOTHERN

This is a volume of autobiographic reminiscences of the celebrated actor in the pages of which are presented, with an extraordinary sympathy and skill, most of the leaders in the dramatic world of, say, the last half century, including, of course, the author's famous father. But it is by no means to be taken simply as a conventional volume of reminiscences: it is a combination of incidents, sketches, portraits, observations, some of them whimsical, some fantastic, some pathetic, so interwoven as to form a complete presentation of the author's personality and career.

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An Early Reviewer says of Mr. Wells' new novel:—

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By ALGERNON BLACKWOOD

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Charles Evans Hughes

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From a full-page review by Earl Cromer in The London Spectator:—

Miss Webster has made the loves of the Chevalier de Boufflers and Mme. de Sabran a peg on which to hang a vivid and highly interesting account of one of the most pathetic episodes recorded in history. She relates how the joyous, artificial French society of the eighteenth century which, like that of ancient Rome, was laughing when it died.

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He uses as evidence only German posters, German books and newspapers, and newspapers published in Belgium under German censorship.

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CUBA'S NEW POTASH AROUSES INTEREST

Analysis Proves It an Oxide, While Germany's Product Is a Chloride.

FOUND IN A CURIOUS WAY

Extraordinary Growth of Palm Trees Led to the Discovery of the Field.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—An analysis of the surface potash discovered in Cuba, made at the request of THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, by Señor Cardenas, chemist of the Cuban Department of Agriculture, shows 12½ per cent. of potash soluble in acid.

A sample was picked at random over the 10,000 acre expanse covered with potash, recently discovered here. Other assays made in the United States of samples from the same field give varying figures. One assay made in Virginia of specially selected rock showed 40 per cent. soluble potash. Another assay of rock, said to have been picked at random, showed 24 per cent. This potash is termed oxide of potash, formula K_2O, while the formula for the potash from German mines, which is a chloride, is KCl. Several assays made of surface samples show the amount of soluble potash ranges from 12 to 20 per cent. Potash taken from holes drilled to a depth of 600 feet is alleged to assay 800 pounds to the ton.

Enormous quantities of volcanic breccia seems to be the source of the potash. It appears that the enormous volcanic heat separated the potash from the alumina. At the eastern end of this volcanic outflow is a very promising managanese mine, while immediately south has been discovered a flow of oil with a specific gravity of 62, which is practically gasoline. During the rainy season the larger part of the new potash field is covered with the water of a lake where, because of the soluble potash, mosquitos do not breed. Although part of the lake is never dry, no fish or other animal life is present.

The discovery of Cuba's potash field was due to the fact that the ordinary scrub palm, which commonly grows 20 to 30 feet high, heer grows 100 feet and over. The ash of one of these palms, it was found, gave 16 per cent. potash, and the liscoverer reported the fact to a Virginia fertilizer company, thinking it possible to obtain potash by burning the trees. The company suggested that an investigation be made of the soil where trees must obtain potash. This investigation led to the discovery of the field.

Considerable excitement exists here over the discovery, and a rush was made to register claims. One company registered 10,000 acres, which is the centre of the deposits. Other claims are being registered nearby.

THE TIMES correspondent learns Armour & Co. of Chicago, which firm has a fertilizer plant at Matanzas, has obtained an option on the 10,000 acres pending the arrival of their chemist. The field is near Metembo, about 100 miles east of Havana.

CHEMISTS TO GATHER HERE.

Gen. Crozier Will Speak on "Chemistry and National Welfare."

The program of the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society to be held here next week in connection with the National Exposition of Chemical Industries, shows an elaborate schedule of social and scientific entertainment. The society, which has a membership of 8,200, will hold meetings at Columbia University, the Chemists' Club, Grand Central Palace, and the New York College of Pharmacy, beginning on Monday. The headquarters will be at the Chemists' Club, 52 East Forty-first Street.

The week of meetings and conferences will begin officially with the opening of the exposition on Monday at 2 P. M. At that time, addresses will be made by Dr. Charles H. Herty, President of the American Chemical Society, and by officers of the American Electrochemical Society, and the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. Horace Mann Auditorium, Columbia University, will be the gathering place for the visiting chemists and technical men at the opening of the general meeting on Tuesday morning, at 9:30 o'clock. Addresses of welcome will be made by Health Commissioner Emerson and President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia. Professor Wilder D. Bancroft and Dr. Horace C. Porter, at a public meeting in the auditorium on Tuesday afternoon, General William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., will discuss "Chemistry and the National Welfare." The other speakers and their subjects are: John E. Gardin, Vice President of the National City Bank, "Chemistry and Banking"; Gifford Pinchot, President of the National Conservation Association, "Chemistry and Conservation," and Dr. Charles H. Herty, President of the American Chemical Society, "Expanding Relations of Chemistry in America."

Visiting women will be welcomed at the registration rooms in the Chemists' Club, by a special committee, of which Mrs. L. H. Baekeand is Chairman.

BANKERS TO CONVENTION.

150 Leave Today in Special Train for Kansas City.

A special train with 150 prominent bankers is scheduled to leave the Pennsylvania Station at noon today, headed for the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association in Kansas City. The convention opens Sept. 25. The train will be under the direction of the Bankers' Associations of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

The New York delegation will include Edward L. Pierson, Chairman of the Irving National; A. H. Marchwald, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company; W. O. Jones, Vice President of the National Park Bank; George C. Haigh, Vice President of the American Exchange National; S. E. Ward, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce, and C. J. Schmidlapp, Vice President of the Chase National Bank.

DANES NEAR AGREEMENT.

Opposition to Sale Has Collapsed, Says Moderate Newspaper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 22, (via London.)—The Moderate newspaper Koebenhavn, which started the opposition to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, today admits the collapse of the opposition. The Moderate leaders, says the Koebenhavn, have practically withdrawn their early objections, with the result that there will probably be no election on the sale question.

The Koebenhavn says furthermore that the Moderates, after the report from the Upper House Committee, are now bound to a humiliating retreat.

WORLD WHEAT CROP SHORT.

Commissioner Hartigan Predicts a Famine Next Winter.

Commissioner Joseph Hartigan of the City Bureau of Weights and Measures predicted yesterday a wheat famine which he said would prevail throughout this country by the end of the Winter. He based his assertions on figures and reports sent him by wheat and flour statisticians.

"High prices cure themselves," said George A. Zabriskie, representative in this city of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company. "There is a great deal of excitement when bread goes up, but the butcher can put his prices up and there is nothing said. These years are abnormal. The wheat crop was 611,000,000 bushels while this country needs 625,000,000 to 635,000,000 bushels of wheat for seed and food, but the carry-over is worth consideration, as it is 160,000,000 bushels."

A cable from London last week gave an estimate of the wheat crop of the world as divided between the Allies, Teutonic countries, and the neutrals of Europe and the crops in other sections of the world. This tabulation reduced to bushels follows:

	1916.	1915.
Allies	1,424,800,000	1,508,200,000
Central Powers	428,000,000	490,400,000
Neutrals	178,400,000	163,200,000
United States	612,000,000	1,080,000,000
Canada	300,000,000	384,000,000
Argentina	168,000,000	184,000,000
Australia	120,000,000	188,000,000
India	317,600,000	383,200,000
Miscellaneous	122,200,000	188,400,000
Total	3,572,000,000	4,882,400,000

The commercial report accompanying the cable said:

"The interesting point of this estimate is the enormous falling off in the exporting countries. This condition has been recognized and is the leading factor with the war in making prevailing prices."

FIND JOHN MARTIN'S BODY.

Victim of Yachting Accident Identified by Monogram on His Sock.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 22. — The body of John Martin, 20 years old, a son of Mulford Martin, who was drowned on Friday with his chauffeur, A. A. Valentine, was found early this afternoon off Newton Point. Identification was only possible through the monogram on the one sock remaining.

Mr. Martin, who was on his ranch in Wyoming when his son was drowned, returned to Rye, N. Y., on Thursday and since that time has made every effort to find the body. That of the chauffeur was found on Wednesday and Mr. and Mrs. Martin visited his parents in New Rochelle and told them of their son's death.

Young Martin went sailing early Friday afternoon in The Wolff, a small sailing yacht that has won many races this Summer. That night there was a squall, and when he did not return on Saturday a general alarm was sent out and a number of fast motor boats went out searching for him. The annual Fall clambake and cabaret of the American Yacht Club of Rye, of which the young man was a member, was held on Saturday night, but fear for his safety threw a damper on the festivities.

THREE DEANS FOR HARVARD

Henry A. Yoemans Will Head This Office at the University.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 22.—Among the administrative changes which returning Harvard students will find at the University is a complete reorganization in the Deans' Office. Henry A. Yeomans of the class of 1900, takes the place left vacant by the resignation of Byron S. Hurlbut. This year three Deans instead of two, with Mr. Yeomans as head, will be in charge of the undergraduates.

Dr. Clarence Cook Little, '10, research fellow of the Cancer Commission, and Dr. Lawrence Shaw Mayo, '10, instructor in history, have been appointed to assist Dean Yeomans.

Dr. Little will have charge of the seniors, sophomores unclassified, and special students this year. Dr. Mayo will be in charge of juniors and freshmen. Each will alternate his duties from year to year so that the same Dean will have the same undergraduates throughout the entire course.

'BLACK HANDER' MURDERED.

Boy Sees Lingeria Shot and Killed in the Tuckahoe Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Annunziatto Lingeria, who was known as "The Black Hander," and who, the police say, served from 1906 to 1911 in Sing Sing for blackmailing in Brooklyn, was shot and killed this afternoon by a man who escaped.

Thirteen-year-old Cuthbert Hagerdorn, who was gathering nuts in the Tuckahoe woods, saw Lingeria and the murderer, who was a stranger in the village, enter the woods and sit on a rock, where they talked animatedly for a few minutes. Then the stranger rose and fired six shots from a revolver. All struck Lingeria, one penetrating the head.

19,000-POUND WEIGHT FALLS

Drops from Navy Yard Crane, Sinks a Barge—Two Men Hurt.

A 19,000-pound weight being used to test the strength of the cranes on the battleship Arizona, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, slipped out of the steel ropes with which it was being hoisted yesterday and crashed through a lighter alongside the vessel to the bottom of the channel. The lighter sank.

Flying timbers from the craft struck Michael Hickey and John Ryan, who were directing the work from the Arizona, cutting their faces and bruising their bodies. They were removed to the Cumberland Street Hospital. At the navy yard last night it was said the accident was due to the carelessness of one of the men working at the winch.

TENTH CHICAGO BANK FAILS

Creditors File Petition Against Industrial Savings Bank.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The private bank of Campbell, Dubia & Co., the tenth to fail in Chicago within the last month, closed its doors today. Creditors filed a petition of involuntary bankruptcy against the institution, which was operated in the foreign quarter under the name of the Industrial Savings Bank.

The petition gives the liabilities of the bank as $800,000, and states that the assets, given as $900,000, have depreciated and do not now exceed $800,000.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Probably fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and cooler Sat. Sun. fair.

Ohio—Overcast and cooler Sat. Sun. fair; moderate n. to and n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair and cooler Sat. Sun. fair; moderate n. to and w. winds.

Lower and Upper Mich.—Partly overcast Sat. Sun. fair and warmer; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

La. and Tex.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Ark. and W. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Okla.—Fair Sat; warmer in w. Sun. fair.

Ill. and Wis.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; slowly rising temperature.

Mo., Iowa, and Minn.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun., unsettled.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat.; warmer in e. Sun., unsettled and cooler.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Sat.; warmer in e. Sun., showers and cooler.

Neb.—Cloudy Sat., with warmer in e. and c. Sun., probably showers and cooler.

Kan.—Cloudy Sat., with probable showers by night or Sun.

FRANCE SENDS SECURITIES.

All Collateral for Recent $94,500,000 Credit Now at Bankers' Trust Company.

The American Foreign Securities Company, which was formed as an intermediate concern to hold the collateral sent here by the French Government to secure the $94,500,000 of three-year, 5 per cent collateral gold notes sold in this market a few weeks ago, has now received all the collateral securing the loan. The list follows:

Argentina—Government: Five per cent. loan of 1884, 5 per cent. loan of 1886, 4 per cent. loan of 1896, 4 per cent. loan of 1897-1900, 4 per cent. loan of 1900, 5 per cent. interior loan of 1905, 5 per cent. interior loan of 1907, 5 per cent. interior loan of 1909, 4½ per cent. interior loan of 1911, 6 per cent. cedulas.

Sweden—Government: 3.60 per cent. loan of 1887, 3 per cent. loan of 1888, 3½ per cent. loan of 1890, 3 per cent. loan of 1894, 3½ per cent. loan of 1895, 3½ per cent. loan of 1899, 3½ per cent. loan of 1900, 3½ per cent. loan of 1904-1906, 3½ per cent. loan of 1907, 3½ per cent. loan of 1911, Differe; 4½ per cent. loan of 1913. Other securities: 3½ per cent. loan of 1910, Caisse Hypothecaire de Villes Suede.

Norway—Government: 3½ per cent. loan of 1886, 3 per cent. loan of 1888, 3½ per cent. loan of 1894, 3½ per cent. loan of 1896, 3 per cent. loan of 1898, 3½ per cent. loan of 1900, 3½ per cent. loan of 1902, 3 per cent. loan of 1903, 3½ per cent. loan of 1904. Other securities: 3½ per cent. loan, Series 1885-1898 Banque Hypothecaire; 3½ per cent loan of 1904, Banque Proprietes Agricoles; 3½ per cent. loan of 1905, Banque Hypothecaire; 3½ per cent. loan of 1907, Banque Hypothecaire; 3½ per cent. loan of 1909, Differe, Banque Hypothecaire.

Denmark—Government: 3½ per cent loan of 1886, 3 per cent. loan of 1894, 3 per cent. loan of 1897, 3½ per cent. loan of 1900, 3½ per cent. loan of 1901, 3½ per cent. loan of 1909. Other securities: 3½ per cent. loan of 1906, Banque Hypothecaire; 4 per cent. loan of 1908, Banque Hypothecaire; 4 per cent. loan of 1912, Banque Hypothecaire.

Switzerland—Government: 3 per cent. rente 1890 des Chemins de Fer; 3 per cent. rente 1897, 1 Serie; 3½ per cent. loan 1890-1902, 1es Chemins de Fer, Series A-K; 4 per cent. rente 1900, 3 per cent. rente 1903, 3½ per cent. rente des Chemins de Fer Federeaux, 1 Serie; 3 per cent. rente Differe Chemins de Fer Federeaux, City of Berne; 3 per cent. loan of 1895, 3 per cent. loan of 1897.

Holland—Government: 3 per cent. rente, 1896, 1898, 1903, 1905.

Uruguay—Government: 3½ per cent loan of 1891, 5 per cent. loan of 1905, 5 per cent. loan of 1909.

Egypt—Government: 4 per cent, unified loan, 3½ per cent. loan "Privilegiee."

Brazil—Government: 5 per cent. funding loan of 1898.

Spain—Government: 4 per cent. exterior loan.

Canada—Province of Quebec: 3 per cent. loan of 1894.

Suez Canal—Government: Actions de Capital, Actions de Jouissance, 5 per cent obligations Nouvelles, 3 per cent. obligations, 1 Serie; 3 per cent. obligations, 2 Serie; 3 per cent. obligations, 3 Serie; Parts du Societe Civile, Cinquieme Part de Societe Civile, 5 per cent. Bons de Coupons Arrieres.

United States Corporations—Stocks: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company Common; General Electric Company, Northern Pacific Railway Company, Southern Pacific Company, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Great Northern Railway Company Preferred, Union Pacific Railroad Company Common, Union Pacific Railroad Company Preferred, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Utah Copper Company, United States Steel Corporation Preferred. Bonds: Interborough Rapid Transit Company First and Refunding Mortgage Gold 5 per cent. Bonds, due 1966; Case Threshing Machine Company First Mortgage 6 per cent. Serial Gold Bonds, Southern Railway Company Development and General Mortgage 50-Year Gold 4 per cent. Bonds, due 1956; United Rities Electric Company, First and Refunding Gold 5 per cent. Bonds, due 1963; New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company First Mortgage 3½ per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1997.

The securities have been deposited with the Bankers' Trust Company as trustee.

WOOLEN GOODS EXCHANGE.

Reasons for Forming This New Organization Are Stated.

The Woolen Goods Exchange, the open price association in the trade, has made an important addition to its membership, and considerable value is now attached to the discussion of matters at the regular monthly meetings of the body that occur on the third Wednesday of every month in the Metropolitan Tower. Following the last meeting of the organization the list of officers was given out. They are Nathaniel Stevens, of M. T. Stevens & Sons Company, President; O. M. Stafford, of the Cleveland Worsted Mills Company, Vice President, and Winthrop L. Marvin, Acting Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee is as follows: Nathaniel Stevens and O. M. Stafford, Julius Forstmann of the Forstmann & Huffmann Company, John W. Burrows of the American Woolen Company and H. E. Stoehr of the Botany Worsted Mills.

The regular meetings, it was announced, have been fully attended from the first and have been devoted to discussions of practical subjects which these men of business have had an opportunity to take up together at any other time in any other way. Those who have organized the exchange are disposed to regard these stated meetings of all the members and this open informal interchange of views as a most valuable part of the work of the Exchange, which was formed along the now familiar lines of open competition associations.

The officers of the association have taken the utmost pains to define the nature of their undertakings, so that everything done shall come unquestionably within not merely the letter but the spirit of the law. To this end, it was stated, they particularly emphasize the fact that they wish to have it thoroughly understood by members that all others than all information reported to the Exchange or distributed by it is purely statistical and pertains only to closed transactions. All organization papers of the Exchange have been filed with the Federal Trade Commission at Washington.

Although most of the concerns that make up the Woolen Goods Exchange may be classed as large or principal factors in the trade, the officers of the Exchange state that it is open to all mills or selling agents that wish to apply for membership and that all mills or selling houses will be welcome. In other words, it is not at all the aim of the founders of the organization, so it is said, to keep it a group of great mills or great selling houses.

DRY GOODS SALES GROW.

Manufacturers of Holiday Merchandise Refuse Further Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods shows large gains over the corresponding week of a year ago. The heavy volume of orders being received on all lines of holiday goods indicates that merchants who are realizing the conditions are getting under cover. Many manufacturers of holiday merchandise are refusing to accept additional orders.

"Road orders for Spring delivery have been in excess of the same period of 1915. Merchants have visited the market in larger numbers. Collections for the week have been unusually good.

"The market on domestic cotton goods, as well as many other lines is strong and advancing."

BUSINESS NOTES.

The local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House has received a copy of a commercial directory of Bahia, compiled by the American consul in that city. It contains the names and addresses of all merchants, as well as the lines handled by them. The directory will be on file for a week or more for the use of merchants interested.

The eighth store of M. Lurie & Co., which conducts a chain in various cities, will be opened a week from today at 48 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y. The local office of the firm is located at 18 West Twenty-seventh Street.

More than 100 representatives of the National Cash Register Company in this city, Brooklyn, New York State, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have been here for the last two days attending a "get-together" meeting at the Hotel McAlpin. C. E. Steffey, Assistant General Sales Manager of the company, and C. A. Snyder, Sales Manager of the Atlantic Division conducted the meeting. They were assisted by J. T. Watson, G. E. Irving, W. A. Wirth and Robert Francis.

BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BEARSKINS.—Will pay cash for snowflake bearskin. Joseph Lesser, 40 West 22d.

CREPE.—Wanted, 3-thread crepe, spot cash; state quantity and lowest price. G 174 Times.

GINGHAMS.—Will pay spot cash for Amoskeag or similar plaid ginghams. L. Gidding & Co., 39 East 19th St.

SHIRTS.—Jobber open for sport shirts, cheaper grade. Goldberger Dry Goods Co., Natchez, Miss.

SKIRTS, &C.—S. H. Kress & Co., sample room, 109 Leonard St., will look at the following merchandise for Spring catalog: Skirts, waists, children's dresses, house dresses, petticoats, men's caps, children's coats, &c., Monday, the 25th, and Tuesday, the 26th.

SERGES.—Julliard's 4,408, brown, green, burgundy; cash. Hyman & Wasserman, 36 East 20th.

SILK.—Open to buy 100 pieces black and colored taffetas for cash. Silk and Dry Goods Exchange, 423 4th Av.

TAFFETA.—Wanted pastel shades of taffeta for spot cash. Box B 150 Times.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BROADCLOTHS.—A. D. Juilliard & Co., quality 118, black, prompt delivery. Mad. Sq. 9714.

BUTTONS.—200 gross, mostly metal; 200 pieces colored chenlie, wired. B 188 Times.

FRENCH SERGES.—A. D. Juilliard & Co. 54,251; creams only; prompt delivery. Madison Square 9714.

FRENCH SERGE, 54,274 and 54,268, all shades, prompt delivery. Mad. Sq. 9714.

KIMONOS.—Silk quilted kimonos, robes beautifully embroidered, all colors and sizes, about 100 pieces, regularly $6.50, to close out in dozen lots or more at $5 each, net cash. Harris, 236 5th Av.

PEAU DE CYGNE for sale; all shades; also yarn dye satin; immediate delivery. Queen Silk Mills, 1,133 B'way. Room 1406.

PLUSH.—For sale 20 pieces Salts Esquimette Plush, $3.25 net cash. X 370 Times Annex.

SERGES.—Can give 4408 copen in exchange for brown, wine, navy or black. Jos. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

SERGES.—Pacific, Amoskeag Juilliards, 54, 36, and 32 inches. Weisberg, Madison Square 6777.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SUITS.—Job; large quantity blue and black serges and poplins; $3 to $4.50. Phone Chelsea 3005.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$13.50; immediate deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

VELOURS.—Wool, all shades, prompt delivery. Madison Square 9714.

VELVETEENS AND VELOURS for sale, 22-inch, straight back, all colors, 62½ cents, 6 per cent. off; Buckley and Cohen velours, navy, black, and brown, $1.27½ net. Telephone 9220 Farragut.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3½@4 " " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Russian Sables Again in Vogue.

There has been a noticeable revival of the vogue for Russian sables this Fall, after being out of fashion more or less for the last four years. According to Percy Greenlease of C. C. Shayne & Co. there has been an especially good demand of late for stoles and sets of this fur. "One of the earliest purchasers of a Russian sable piece," said Mr. Greenlease yesterday, "was a well-known actress, who paid $1,600 for a stole containing eighteen skins. A second stole recently bought a sable stole worth $1,000, while a Detroit automobile manufacturer was the purchaser of a stole and muff at $6,000. Another sable set was recently sold to a New York woman at $2,450. The most notable purchase so far this season was of a stole containing fifteen full and perfect skins. This stole, which sold at $12,000, is about 100 inches long and about 14 inches wide. The price it brought was the highest ever paid in this country for a single stole of Russian sable."

Novel Broadcloths Moving Freely.

From the secondary end of the dress goods market come reports of a splendid demand for the better qualities of broadcloths in such shades as reseda green, leather and mahogany browns, ashes of roses, and other hues that differ from the general run. The goods most wanted are of the grades that job at $2 a yard. Leopard and other imitation fur effects in pile fabric coatings are also doing well, and brocades are moving rapidly. Plain and fancy mohairs are beginning to sell for Spring in a variety of qualities that range in price all the way from 32½ cents to $1.25 a yard wholesale. Mannish effects in mohair suitings are especially in favor. Signs of a good demand for tan coverts for Spring are also seen.

Printcloths Again Sell Well.

Printcloths were again active and firmer in this market yesterday. In some instances sellers tightened up still further on contract sales, while in others there was more liberality shown in taking this business than had been the case heretofore. Among the afternoon's sales were 39-inch 68-72s at 7½ cents for delivery during the remainder of this month and next and of 38-inch 64-60s at 6¾ cents for shipment in the first quarter of 1917. Earlier in the day they moved at 6¾ cents. Other sales running well into 1917 were made on 39-inch 56-44s at 5¾ cents and on 38½-inch 60-48s at 5¾ cents. Sellers were demanding 7½ cents for 48 square four-yard sheetings. For 1916 delivery sales of 30-inch 2.75-yard drills were made at 10½ cents, while 30-inch 3.25-yard drills sold for similar shipment at 8¾ cents. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s...8¾|38½-inch, 64-60s..6¾c
39-inch, 72-76s...8¼|38½-inch, 64-56s..6½c
39-inch, 68-72s...7¾|38½-inch, 60-52s..6c
39-inch, 56-44s...6¾|38½-inch, 60-48s..5¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s..6¾|27-inch, 64-60s....4½c

A Surplus of Clothing.

The clothing trade is confronted with a dilemma. In many cases the volume of sales for the Fall season has not come up to expectations, and some surplus of goods has consequently developed. Under ordinary circumstances the clothiers would do the usual thing and get rid of their stocks at reduced prices. This season, however, there is a big objection to such action. The value of such stocks is increasing every day with the advances which are taking place in the woolen market. The situation will be met, according to one well-informed clothier, by every manufacturer hanging on just as long as he can afford to carry the extra amount of goods.

Holiday Goods Hard to Get.

Buyers are having unusual difficulty in getting their usual quota of goods for the holiday trade for two reasons. First, there are few manufacturers who are not well occupied on regular and more profitable business, and secondly, the usual cheap merchandise is to be found in very few quarters. Retail store owners seem to recognize that the demand this season should be for more costly goods, owing to the general prosperity, and this has served to raise the prices which they are willing to pay for their holiday lines.

A Cog Slipped in This.

A man who had occasion to replenish his supply of hosiery went into a small retail store and ordered three dozen pair of a well-advertised brand. The storekeeper took the order and ventured to remark that it might be inconvenient for his customer to carry the parcel home. "I will send them to your house," he said, "and save you the trouble of carrying them." The customer readily assented to the plan. The hosiery has not yet reached him, however, and he is having a smile at the diplomacy of the merchant. From his familiarity with the furnishing goods business, he knows that the storekeeper had run out of the hosiery in question but did not wish to lose a sale by saying so. With a little time the retailer could order the goods from the factory and have them sent direct. The only flaw in the plan was that the factory fell down and couldn't make delivery.

Coatings Are Very Active.

The spot of most activity in the dress goods trade at present is undoubtedly in the coating end. The mill agents are having all they can do in many instances to keep abreast of orders. Velours are the most popular fabrics, and the new shades are wanted. Price seems to make very little difference to the buyers, as the big advances that have occurred testify. From the opening of some fabrics to the present time increases of $1 and more a yard are not at all unusual. The monopoly which one concern had on a finishing process for its velour cloth has been successfully imitated.

Welcome Alteration Suggestions.

Among many clothiers the alterations asked for by their customers are not at all welcomed. While certain charges may be made for such changes the manufacturer does not usually feel himself compensated for the trouble he is put to. There is one house in the trade, however, that is willing at all times to get alteration suggestions. The owners of this business have found that very frequently some valuable suggestions will come from a retailer that may be incorporated in the entire line.

Another Good Season for Gaiters.

Overgaiters are expected to have another good season this Fall. They are already beginning to sell fairly well. The better ones are bound with leather to match the shoes. Tan cloth gaiters are bound with mahogany leather, and are meant to be worn over mahogany leather shoes. For wear with black shoes a black binding is used. Among other things for the later season opera slippers of brocaded silver cloth, trimmed with rhinestone buckles, are thought well of. They are being shown by all of the better class retailers, who prophesy that rhinestone buckles are to move in a big way this season.

What It Will Do.

If there are any members of the cutting-up trade who are in doubt as to just what consumer advertising can do to increase their business, they should get in touch with the head of a local concern that is doing it. The firm in question is putting a trade-marked dress on the market, confining it to one dealer in a city or town. As a result of the publicity being given these dresses, from fifteen to twenty requests a day are being received for agencies, many of them from retailers hitherto unknown to the concern. In addition to this, the demand from stores handling the line has been so heavy that the manufacturers are thousands of dresses behind. The repeat orders by mail and person delivered to the concern before noon on Monday last alone called for more than 1,000 dresses. The quota of piece goods laid down for these dresses at the beginning of the season has been bought three times over, and the concern is now literally begging the mills to rush shipments by express in order to meet the demands made on it.

Metal Ornaments for Hats.

Metal ornaments in lamé effects in gold and silver are noticeable favorites among the wide range of this kind of goods that are selling in the millinery trade. Steel ornaments are thought to be slowing up somewhat. While flowers have not done extra well so far this season, they are expected to improve in demand as the season advances.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Diamonds and Beer Were Among the Articles Under Review.

Board 3 of the General Appraisers yesterday affirmed the local customs authorities in making heavy advances on diamonds shipped to this city by M. I. Schwarzstein of Amsterdam. The Appraiser held that the gems were heavily undervalued. Prices were raised to make market value at the date of shipment. The New York handlers of the stones appealed to a single General Appraiser for a review. That officer indorsed the action of the lower officials in making the advances. Board 1, after hearing the testimony, decided that the higher prices would have to stand. Some of the diamonds entered at the Custom House as having a market value of 160 florins per carat were advanced to 185 florins per carat. Almost proportionate advances were made on other classes of the gems. In addition, penalties accrued.

Britt, Loeffler & Weil failed in an attempt to upset the Government's practice of returning malt preparations. The merchandise was put up in packages of 2½ pounds gross weight. On this account the Collector classified it at 20 per cent. under the package section of the medicinal compound provision of the tariff. The importers contended that the goods fell under the unenumerated manufactured article paragraph, but Judge Brown disagreed and affirmed the Collector.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne imported merchandise invoiced as potato flour. It was assessed under the provision for "starch, made from potatoes," at one cent a pound. The protestants claimed entry under the provision of the free list specifying "potatoes, prepared, not otherwise specially provided for." As the commodity was brought over in a ship of American registry, a rebate of 5 per cent. was claimed. An analysis by the Government chemist showed that the merchandise had been properly classified. The board overruled the claim, and, as the matter of a rebate was not mentioned at the hearing, that contention also was overruled.

A controversy between T. D. Downing & Co. and the Government officials regarding the percentage of alcohol in importations of still wine was settled in favor of the Custom House authorities. The claim was that less than 14 per cent. of the alcohol was in the wine, thus carrying a duty rate of 45 cents per gallon. The board held that over 14 per cent. of alcohol was present, and affirmed the Collector in taking 60 per cent. duty.

August Lilchow claimed the Collector had assessed 900 barrels of beer on the theory that all of the containers were half barrels. He claimed that fifty of the barrels were of quarter size, calling for a lower duty rate. The claim as to the fifty barrels was sustained and a reliquidation ordered.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

BALLARD GOWNS, Inc., dressmaking, 33 East Twenty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $16,026 and assets $7,532. Among the creditors are the Northern Hotel Company, $3,735 rent; George C. Brown, $2,577 rent; W. W. Stevenson, $2,407; W. B. Richards, $2,224, and Julius Stein & Co., $2,017. The company was incorporated in August, 1914, with capital stock $14,000, and W. W. Stevenson is President.

MABELLE L. BEEBE, artist, 48 Ridge Drive, Yonkers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $10,702 and no assets. The debts are on mortgages, notes, borrowed money, apparel, and doctors' bills. Among the creditors are the Railroad Co-operative and Loan Company, $6,500, secured by mortgage; Jacob Clinger, $805, secured by mortgage; Public Finance Company, $158, secured; Harvey's Livery, Yonkers, $90, taxi hire; Eastern Hotel Company, $21; Rhodes Avenue Hospital, Chicago, $62, and two doctors, $176. Part of the liabilities are secured by shares of stock of the Lake Huron & Western Ontario Railway Company.

KAASE BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William and Ernest F. Kaase, who composed the firm of Kaase Bros., formerly restaurant and cafe, 79 Franklin Street, by Gotham Hotel Supply Company, $651; R. A. Bachle & Co., $369, and William Wessel, $343.

LOUIS RUBINSTEIN, grocer, South Fallsburg, Sullivan County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,491 and assets $560.

VENAFRA BROTHERS.—Allessandro and Onafrio Venafra, composing the firm of Venafra Brothers, liquor dealers, 1,567 St. Peter's Avenue, Westchester County, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,702 and no assets.

BRUECK & WILSON COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the Brueck & Wilson Company, importers of laces and embroideries, 106 Fifth Avenue, was held yesterday at the office of William H. Willis, Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver Street, and Max Berg was elected trustee, under a bond of $10,000. An offer of composition was made yesterday at 60 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $185,566 and nominal assets $215,944.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY CONCESSIONS COMPANY.—Judge Hough has confirmed the sale of the assets of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Concessions Company, 145 West Forty-fifth Street and Coney Island, to Jacob S. Jacobs and Nellie M. Thompson for a sum sufficient to pay creditors 30 cents on the dollar and administration expenses, on application of Blau, Zaikin & Cohen, attorneys for the receiver. Liabilities were $35,000.

CROWN CORSET COVER COMPANY, INCORPORATED.—Judge Cobalan of the Supreme Court has signed orders discontinuing the proceedings for a dissolution of the Crown Corset Cover Company, Incorporated, 39 West Twenty-fourth Street, brought by Directors Alexander Lubetkin and Leon Mirsky, and also vacating the appointment of Charles L. Hoffman as receiver.

HYMAN ZWEIFACH, grocer and baker, 20 Essex Street, has made an assignment to Emanuel M. Lebowitz.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 301 business failures in the United States during the week, against 299 for the previous week and 320, 366, 287, and 228 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 80, New England 29, Southern 77, Western 71, Northwestern 27, and Far Western 17. Canada had 26, against 23 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the failures had capital of less than $5,000 and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 22. — A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed by C. B. Kruse, heating contractor, who alleges that his debts are $11,130.58 and his assets $250, all of which are exempt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 22.—Harry A. Dubia, trading as Campbell, Dubia & Co. and as Industrial Savings Bank, Involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of McPatland, Hardwood & Co. and others with claims aggregating $8,668. Estimated liabilities about $800,000. Assets not yet estimated, but according to bank's lawyer are about $1,000,000. Central Trust Company of Illinois appointed receiver.

Henry Hoffenkamp, 4,746 South Ada Street, auto truck teaming business. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities, $15,026; assets, $13,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Altman, Samuel—City of N. Y.....$262.66
Bossman, Charles—Same.....262.66
Horn, Nathan—Same.....262.66
Hoecker, August—Same.....262.66
Lederman, John—Same.....262.66
Schmidt, Wilhelm—Same.....262.66
Sechifsky, Charles—Same.....262.66
Sliverman, Jacob M.—Same.....262.66
Schwortzrick, Leo—Same.....262.66
A. Schweerer & Sons, Inc.—National Surety Co.....157.78
Allison, Mary L.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y.....129.14
Burch, Sarah E.—A. F. Mahony.....6,035.84
Becker Building Corp., Isidor S. Becker and Samuel Becker—William Buess, Inc.....166.36
Bruece, Henry, Harry Levine, or Harry Beckerman, City of N. Y. and People of the State of N. Y.—B. Cohen.....2,148.37
Cole, Herbert—H. L. Downs.....366.90
Calhoun, Patrick J.—J. T. Anyou et al.....615.80
Chamberlin, Coleman R.—J. E. Wingate.....1,420.45
Edward J. Grannis Co., Inc.—John W. McDonald & Sons.....255.16
Elkus, Joseph—E. Goldman.....128.15
Evalenko, Alexander M. and William A. —Harman Co.....36,934.75
Fischer, Valentine—J. Neuman et al...138.41
Frank Brewery, Inc.—Bottlers and Manufacturers Supply Co.....5,410.46
Freund, Adolph—S. Freund.....394.31
Finkelstein, Nathan—C. Kellington.....104.86
Grayd, Margaret—W. A. F. Alt.....273.56
Gold, Anna, and Frank J. Iula—People &c.....300.00
Hess,

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MEMBERS New York Stock Exchange

42 Broadway - New York

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Activity Increases, Prices Rise Further—Sharp Advance in Steel.

Trading in excess of 1,500,000 shares, an advance of close to 5 points in United States Steel and a rise in the general level of prices which left the market higher than it had been at the close of any previous day of the movement were the outstanding features of an active and spirited session on the Stock Exchange. The day's rise wiped out the balance of the loss which the list had suffered during the three days of reaction which preceded Thursday's recovery, but it did not quite carry the averages to the best figure reached last Monday before the setback began. A number of stocks were higher then than they were yesterday, although the day's leaders, particularly United States Steel, made new high records.

These facts indicate that the market as a whole, though very strong, was less buoyant than it was before the recent setback was encountered. There has of late been more disposition to contest the advance, and it has in addition been contested in the most practical fashion by the selling of stocks long held, which again show large profits. If the inducements to buy offered by the state of trade and by the prospect for future business have been great, so also has the inducement to sell been great in the sense that holders of securities have been offered very attractive profits.

United States Steel sold yesterday at three times the lowest at which it sold after the reopening of the Stock Exchange, and its position is typical of many other stocks. Such a comparison of prices is no test of the intrinsic worth of a stock, but it does help to explain why the inducement to sell is great, the mere inducement of big profits. Yet the rapidity of the recent rise in Steel has been explained on the ground that the supply of the stock, the floating supply that is, had become practically exhausted. That means when applied to the market as a whole that the inducements to hold which include the inducements to buy are rated above the inducements to sell. That is optimism, and it has on this occasion many tangible things to which to point in self-explanation.

Hopefulness in respect to the market has this year been coupled with far more conservatism than is usual, and that is an asset of very real worth. It is not to be expected, however, that all excess of enthusiasm will be avoided and the coming into the market recently of a number of pools, the operations of some of which were reflected in yesterday's dealings, tends to increase the chance of speculative undertakings being carried forward rashly. One way of guarding against the consequences of that is to protect amply all commitments upon which traders may enter. The reasons in favor of large margins are more numerous now than at the outset of the rise in prices. What might be an adequate margin for Steel at 80 is not necessarily an adequate margin for the same stock at 115, and the same is true of every other stock which has risen rapidly. The public should not expect to trade on light margins, and it should be discouraged in any effort to do so. That will be one way of making a good market last all the longer.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,520,809
Same day last year	951,842
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	130,410,861
Same period last year	108,855,719
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
57¾	*58¾	200	Acme Tea	58	58¼	58	58¼	+⅛
16	17	200	Advance Rumely	17	17	17	17	+1
65	...	200	Ajax Rubber	65⅞	65⅞	65½	65½	+⅛
13	13¼	3,600	Alaska Gold Mines	13¼	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	+⅛
7¼	7⅝	500	Alaska Juneau	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+⅜
26	26⅜	2,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25¼	26⅜	25¼	26¼	+½
79	79½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79	79	79	79	−¼
81¾	82	300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	82	82	81¾	81¾	−¼
95½	95⅝	12,000	Am. Beet Sugar	94½	96¼	94¼	95¾	+1¼
63¾	64¼	12,000	Am. Can	64⅛	64⅞	63⅝	63⅞	+⅛
113½	113⅞	600	Am. Can pf	112½	113½	112¾	113¾	+1
67¼	67⅜	3,900	Am. Car & Fdry	67¼	68¼	67¼	67¼	+⅛
54½	55½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	55	55	54½	54½	−½
126	128	200	Am. Express	127	127¾	127	127¾	+1½
11¾	11⅞	2,500	Am. H. & Leather	12	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
63¼	63½	3,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	63¾	64½	63¼	63¾	+⅜
29	29¼	2,900	Am. Ice Securities	29	29⅝	29	29½	+⅛
23	23⅜	300	Am. Linseed	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	...
52	52¼	500	Am. Linseed pf	52¼	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	+⅛
79⅜	80	7,600	Am. Locomotive	79½	80	79	80	+1¼
105⅞	106⅜	400	Am. Locomotive pf	105⅞	106	105⅞	106	+⅛
8¼	8½	200	Am. Malt	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
40	40½	200	Am. Malt pf	40	40¼	40	40¼	+⅛
110¾	111	40,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	110¾	111⅞	108⅞	110⅝	+⅝
114½	115¼	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	115¼	115¼	113¾	115¼	...
94	95	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93½	95½	93½	95½	−⅛
85	87	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+⅛
108	112	100	Am. Snuff pf, new	108	108	108	108	+1
57¼	58	1,800	Am. Steel F'dries	58	58¼	57¼	57¼	+½
112	112½	6,400	Am. Sugar Ref	111⅞	113	111½	112	+½
119	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119⅝	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	+⅞
133⅜	133⅝	1,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	133¼	133¼	133	133¼	+¼
223	223¼	500	Am. Tobacco	222¾	223⅝	222¾	223⅝	+1½
48¼	48½	9,400	Am. Woolen	46½	48½	46½	48¾	+⅞
33	33¼	1,830	Am. Writing P. pf	34	34½	33¼	33¼	−⅞
43¼	43⅞	2,900	Am. Zinc L. S	44	44¼	42⅝	43⅜	−⅞
76	77	400	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	77½	78	77½	78	−¼
96¾	96⅞	83,550	Anaconda Cop. Co	95½	96⅞	94⅞	96⅞	+1⅞
105⅞	106	4,150	Atch., Top. & S. F	105⅜	106	105⅛	105⅝	+⅛
100¼	100½	300	At., T. & S. F pf	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100½	+⅛
88	88¼	1,500	At., Gulf & W. I	88½	88	88	88	...
66⅞	67½	100	At., G. & W. I. pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	+½
88⅞	89¼	14,500	Baldwin Loco	88⅛	89⅝	87¾	88⅞	+1⅝
...	...	300	Baldwin Loco. pf	106	106	106	106	−⅜
88½	88¾	4,500	Baltimore & Ohio	89⅝	89⅞	88⅝	88⅝	−⅜
152¼	153½	400	Barrett Co	152	152	151½	152	−¼
1¾	2¼	1,200	Batopilas Mining	¾	2¼	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
555	558	200	Bethlehem Steel	550½	560	550½	560	...
85	85½	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85⅝	86⅛	85	85	−⅜
91	100	5	Buf., Roch. & Pitts	100	100	100	100	...
64⅜	65¼	4,200	Butte & Superior	65¾	65⅞	64⅜	64⅜	−⅜
22⅜	23¼	900	California Petrol	23½	23¼	23	23	+¼
50	50½	600	California Pet. pf	51¼	51¼	51	51	...
178½	179	1,750	Canadian Pacific	179	180	178¾	178½	+⅜
69	69⅜	20,500	Central Leather Co	67½	69⅜	67½	69¼	+2½
114	115	900	Central Leather Co.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	...
65	65¼	9,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	65	65⅞	65	65¼	+¼
12⅜	12⅝	500	Chi. Great Western	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	...
35¾	36½	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35¾	36⅜	35¾	36	+⅛
96	96½	5,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	96⅛	96⅝	96	96¼	+⅛
126	126½	900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	126¼	126¾	126	126	−⅜
18	18½	2,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	18½	18⅝	18	18¼	−⅜
23¼	23½	22,550	Chile Copper	23	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+⅛
55⅜	55⅞	12,000	Chino Copper	55⅝	56⅜	55¼	55⅞	+⅞
83¼	84½	300	C., C., C. & St.L.pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	...
71	73	200	Cluett, Peabody Co	72	72	72	72	...
55	55¼	14,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	55⅛	55⅝	54⅝	55¼	+⅝
31½	33	200	Col. & Southern	31	32½	31	32½	+1½
59	60	500	Col. & South. 1st pf	58¾	59	58¾	59	+⅝
138	138½	200	Consolidated Gas	138	138¼	138	138¼	−⅝
105	105½	1,500	Continental Can	106⅞	107¼	104	105	−2
16	16⅜	5,900	Corn Products Ref	15⅞	16⅞	15⅝	16⅛	+⅜
91	91½	500	Corn Products Ref. pf	91⅞	92⅜	90½	91	−⅝
93¾	94	52,300	Crucible Steel	92¼	95	92	93¾	+2
121	121¾	700	Crucible Steel pf	121¼	121¾	120¾	121¼	+2
261	263	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	260	261½	260	261½	...
107	109	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	108	108	108	108	−⅞
61¾	61⅞	61,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	59¾	62	59¾	61⅞	+2¼
94½	95	4,250	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	94⅜	95¼	94⅜	95	+⅞
151¾	152½	150	Delaware & Hud	152	152	152	152	+1⅝
33¾	34	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	33¾	34	33⅜	34	...
139½	140¼	100	Detroit Edison Co	140¼	140½	138¾	140¼	+⅞
47	47½	2,300	Distillers' Secur	47⅜	47¾	47¼	47½	−⅛
24⅜	25	900	Dome Mines	24⅜	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	+⅛
95	99½	200	Driggs-Seabury	99½	99½	98	98	+2½
...	72	800	Elec. Storage Bat	69½	71	69½	71	+2½
39½	39⅝	14,700	Erie	39⅜	39⅝	39⅛	39¼	+⅛
53½	54⅜	1,300	Erie 1st pf	54⅜	54⅜	54	54	...
44	45⅜	500	Erie 2d pf	45	45	45	45	...
22	23½	400	Federal M. & S	20	24	23	23½	+2½
42	43	500	Federal M. & S. pf	42	43	42	42	...
115	117	100	Gen. Chemical pf	116	116	116	116	+⅞
174	174¾	2,900	General Electric	174½	175¼	174	174	−2
123	126	1,100	General Motors pf	126	126	124¾	125	−⅝
72⅜	73	6,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72⅜	73⅜	72⅜	72⅝	+⅛
92⅜	93¼	5,200	Granby Consol	91⅞	94	91½	92⅜	+1⅝
118¾	119¾	1,900	Gt. Northern pf. x d	118½	118⅞	118¼	118⅝	−⅜
43½	43⅝	13,915	G. N. certs, ore prop	44⅜	44⅜	43½	43½	+⅛
49	49½	2,215	Greene-Cananea	50	50⅝	49¼	49¼	+⅛
93	94	1,100	Gulf States Steel	92	95⅜	92	92	+½
99	101	100	Gulf S. S. 1st pf	100	100	100	100	+1½
94	96	400	Gulf S. S. 2d pf	95½	96	93	94	+1½
102⅜	104	300	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	+⅜
64¼	64⅝	43,325	Inspiration Copper	64¼	64⅝	63⅞	64⅜	+½
17	17⅜	1,400	Interboro Consol	17½	17⅝	17	17	+⅛
73⅜	74	700	Interboro Con. pf	73¾	73⅝	73⅜	73¾	+¼
45	46	400	Int. Agricultuarl pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	−1⅛
118	119⅞	100	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	120	120	120	120	+⅞
45⅝	45⅞	32,400	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	46	47¼	45⅝	45⅝	+⅞
120¼	120⅝	21,000	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	121	122¼	120	120⅝	+⅜
53⅞	54	87,500	Int. Nickel	52¼	54¼	52¼	54	+2
104½	109	100	Int. Nickel pf	109¾	109¾	106½	106½	+⅛
29¼	29½	6,700	Int. Paper	29⅜	29⅝	29	29⅛	...
94¼	94½	600	Int. Paper pf	94½	94½	94	94⅜	...
89	90½	200	Jewel Tea	90	90¼	90	90¼	+⅛
110	110¾	100	Jewel Tea pf	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	−½
25⅞	26⅛	900	Kansas City South	25¾	26	25¾	26	+⅛
82⅝	83	8,700	Kelly Spring Tire	82	83¼	82	82⅝	+⅛
54⅝	54⅞	38,500	Kennecott Copper	54½	55	54½	54⅞	+⅜
83⅞	84¼	6,700	Lackawanna Steel	83⅞	84¼	83⅞	84¼	+⅜
20	20	200	Lake Erie & West	20	20	20	19½	−⅝
44	44	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	44	44	44	44	...
46¼	47¼	1,300	Lee Rubber & Tire	46¼	47¼	46	46⅜	+⅛
81	81⅞	2,400	Lehigh Valley	81	81⅞	81	81	+⅛
34⅞	35¼	300	Long Island	34⅞	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+⅛
15⅞	15⅞	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	15⅞	15⅞	14	14	−⅜
78¼	78½	100	Loose-W.Bis. 1st pf	78¼	78½	78¼	78¼	−⅜
121	122⅜	100	Loril., P., Co. pf	122⅜	122⅜	122⅛	122⅜	+⅛
130	132	100	Louis. & Nash.	132	132	132	132	−¼
86	86½	200	Mackay Cos	86	86	86	86	...
1⅛	3	100	Manhattan Beach	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
127	129	25	Manhattan Elev	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	+⅛
91⅞	92	12,100	Maxwell Motors	92⅜	93¼	91½	92¼	+⅛
86¾	87½	600	Max. Motor 1st pf	87⅝	87⅝	87	87⅛	+⅛
57	57¼	1,800	Max. Motors 2d pf	56⅝	57½	56⅜	57⅜	+⅛
62⅛	63¼	100	May Dept. Stores	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+⅛
112⅜	113	12,700	Mexican Petroleum	113	114⅜	112⅜	112⅜	+⅜
30¼	30¾	7,000	Miami Copper	30¼	30⅝	30	30¼	+⅛
...	...	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
...	...	300	Missouri Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
...	...	1,200	Mo. Pacific t r	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+⅛
23¾	24	1,700	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	23⅝	24¼	23⅝	24	+⅛
50¾	51½	400	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	50¾	51	50¾	51	+⅛
94	94½	300	Montana Power	94	94½	94	94½	+⅛
118	122	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	121¼	121¾	121¼	121½	+⅛
83¼	83½	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	83½	83½	83½	83½	...
110½	113½	39	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	110½	111¾	110½	111½	...
30	30¼	3,500	Nat. En. & St. Co	31	31	30¼	30½	+⅛
95	96	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	95¼	96½	95¼	95½	+⅛
73¼	73	7,900	Nat. Lead Co	73¼	73⅝	72	72¾	...
21⅞	22¼	6,400	Nevada Con. Cop	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+⅛
143	145	400	N. Y. Air Brake	143	143¾	142¾	142¾	−⅜
107¼	108¾	34,300	N. Y. Central	107¼	109¾	107⅝	108¾	+⅞
60⅜	61	1,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	60⅜	61⅜	60	60	−⅜
27	27	1,100	N. Y., Ont. & West	27	27	26½	26½	...
131	132¼	1,800	Norfolk & Western	131	132¼	130⅝	131	+⅛
112	113	1,800	Northern Pacific	113	113	112	112¾	+⅛
...	...	1,000	Ontario Mining	8	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
26⅜	27	700	Pacific Mail	26⅜	27¼	26¾	26¾	−1
36	36⅛	400	Pacific Tel. & Tel	36	36⅛	36	36	...
57⅜	57⅝	6,465	Penn. R. R.	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57½	+⅛
108⅝	110¼	1,300	People's Gas, Chi	108⅝	110¼	108⅝	110¼	+1½
40¼	40⅝	1,000	Philadelphia Co	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	...
83⅛	83¾	100	P., C., C. & St. L	83⅝	83¾	83⅝	83¾	...
84¼	84½	100	Pittsburgh Coal	32	32	32	32	−1⅛
32⅛	32½	800	Pitts. C. ctfs. of dep	32½	32⅝	31⅝	32	−⅜
100¼	100¼	600	Pittsburgh Steel pf	100¼	100½	100	100¼	+⅛
60¾	61	3,100	Pressed Steel Car	61	61	60¾	60¾	+⅛
103	103½	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	103	103	103	103	+1
135	136	400	Public Service N. J	135	136¼	135	136	...
65⅞	66	100	Pullman Co	65⅞	66⅞	65⅞	65⅞	...
53½	53⅝	2,700	Railway Steel Sp	53½	53⅞	53¼	53½	+⅜
101	101	200	Railway Steel S. pf	101	101	101	101	+¾
25½	26¼	27,700	Ray Con. Copper	25½	26¼	25½	26¼	+¾
112¾	113	63,500	Reading	112¾	113¾	111⅞	112	...
67⅝	68¼	14,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	67⅝	68¼	67	68¼	+⅛
111	111	700	Rep. Iron & S. pf	111	111	110¾	111	+⅛
84	84⅜	600	Saxon Motor Co	84	84⅜	84	84½	−½
36½	36⅝	100	Seab. Air Line pf	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅝	...
126	126	200	Sears, R. & Co. pf	126	126	126	126	+1
31⅛	32¾	3,600	Shattuck-Arizona	31⅛	32¾	31⅛	31½	...
59	59⅜	2,500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	59	59⅜	59	59	+1½
100⅜	101¼	7,000	Southern Pacific	100⅜	101¼	100⅜	100⅞	−⅛
24	25¼	5,200	Southern Railway	24	25¼	24	24⅝	+⅛
68¼	68¾	100	Southern Ry. pf	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾	+⅛
91⅞	92	100	Standard Milling pf	91⅞	92	91⅞	91⅞	+⅛
131	131½	9,700	Studebaker Co	131	131½	130½	131½	+1
73⅜	76	14,600	Stutz Motor	73⅜	76	73¼	76	+2⅜
25¼	25¾	8,000	Tennessee Copper	25¼	25¾	23½	24	−1¼
218	224⅝	8,300	Texas Co	218	224⅝	218	222½	+6½
62	62	500	Third Avenue	62	62	61⅝	62	−⅛
53¾	56	3,330	Tobacco Products	53¾	56	53½	53½	−⅛
104	104	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	104	104	104	104	...
108⅞	109	1,000	Underwood & Type	107	107	107	107	+1½
9¾	9¾	1,000	Union Bag & P. Co	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	−⅛
56	56	300	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	56	56	56	56	...
148	148⅞	47,300	Union Pacific	148	148⅞	147½	147½	...
83	83	700	Union Pacific pf	83	83	83	83	...
104⅞	104⅞	800	United Cigar Stores	104⅞	104⅞	104	104¼	−⅜
163	163	100	United Fruit N. x d	163	163	163	163	+1
9⅝	9⅝	100	United Rys. Invest	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
9	9	100	Do. odd lot	9	9	9	9	...
20	20	900	United Rys. Inv. pf	20	20	20	20	+⅛
22⅝	23¼	1,000	U. S. C. I. P. & F	22⅝	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
55	55	200	U.S.C.I.P. & F. pf	55	55	55	55	−⅛
129½	130⅝	3,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	129½	130⅝	129¼	129¼	−⅛
58⅝	60	3,700	U. S. Rubber	58⅝	60	58⅝	59	+⅛
77¼	78⅜	10,000	U. S. Sm., R. & M	77¼	78⅜	77¼	78⅜	+⅜
110	114⅝	300,900	U. S. Steel	110	114⅝	106⅞	113⅝	+5⅞
121¼	122	3,500	U. S. Steel pf	121¼	122	121	121¾	+2½
90⅝	93	25,600	Utah Copper	90⅝	93	90⅜	92⅝	+2½
43⅞	44⅞	1,900	Va.-Car. Chemical	43⅞	44⅞	43⅝	44¼	+1¼
113	113	107	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	113	113	113	113	+⅛
49⅜	49⅝	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	49⅜	49⅝	49⅜	49⅜	−⅛
14½	14⅝	1,800	Wabash	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+⅛
51¼	51⅝	3,800	Wabash pf. A	51	51⅝	50⅝	51⅛	+⅜
28	28½	3,600	Wabash pf. B	28	28½	28	28	...
128	128	300	Wells Fargo Exp	128	128	128	128	...
30	30	1,400	Western Maryland	30	30¼	29¾	29¾	+⅛
45	45¼	200	West. Maryland pf	45	45¼	45	45¼	+⅛
99⅜	101⅜	6,000	Western Union Tel	99⅜	101⅜	99⅜	101⅜	+2¼
84½	85⅝	27,100	Westingh. E. & M	84½	85⅝	84¼	84¾	+⅛
74	74	200	Westingh. 1st pf	74	74	74	74	...
13	13	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf	13	13	13	13	+⅛
5	5	100	W. & L. E. 2d pf	5	5	5	5	...
46¼	46½	15,500	Willys-Overl. rgts	46¼	46½	45¼	45½	+⅛
103¾	104	200	Do., pf., x d	103¾	104	103¾	104	+1¼
1	1	400	Willys-Overl. rgts	1	1	1	1	...
51¾	52	300	Wisconsin Central	51¾	52	51¾	52	...
138	138	100	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	138	138	138	138	−½
33	33	400	Worthington Pump	33	33	33	33	...
100	100	100	Worth. Pump. pf. A	100	100	100	100	...

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	...	4	4	4
Atlanta	3½	4	4½	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	...	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4½	4½
Dallas	...	4	4	4
San Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	...
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	...
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	...	3½	...
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	4	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate. Time.
3	2½	2¾	2¾

60 days.....3 @3½ | 5 months.....3½@3¾
90 days.....3¼@3½ | 6 months.....3½@3¾
4 months.....3½@3¾ |

BANK ACCE

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Renewed Activity in the Curb Market, with Price Changes Generally Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 598,875 shares of stocks and $390,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 189,575, oils, 132,262, and mining, 327,038. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,300	‡Aetna Expl..	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
5,500	Am. Int. Cor. ($50 paid)....	90¼	61	59¾	60½
800	‡A. W. Paper	4½	4¾	4¼	4¼
300	Atlantic Steel.	84	85	80	83
3,000	B.-A. Tob.Co., ord.v. bearer..	19½	20	19½	20
6,000	‡But. Judson.	69	69½	69	69
700	‡Butler Chem.	4½	4½	4½	4½
800	‡Car Lt. & P.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
200	Char. I. Co.				
	Am. pf.....	7	7¼	7	7¼
3,000	C. of R. & H..	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
200	Curtiss Aerop. v. t. ctfs....	24	30	24	30
100	Emerson Pho..	10	10	10	10
100	‡Fed. Sugar..	77	77	77	77
600	‡Gas.,W.& W.	51½	51¼	51	51
150	Has. & Barker Car Co....	*40	41	*40	41
155	Holly S. Cer..	47	47¼	47	47¼
95	Holly S. C. pf	97½	98¼	97½	98¼
2,600	‡I. Carb. Ch.	38	42	39	39
300	Intercon. Rub.	16⅜	16⅜	16	16
3,500	††Joplin O. S. (new)	50	50	50	50
200	Kathod. B. pf.	16	17	16	17
550	‡Lake T. B..	7¾	8	*7¾	7¾
200	Man. Transit.	1	1	1	1
8,000	Marc. of Am..	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
1,400	Marlin Arms..	33	34	32½	33¾
150	Mar. Arms Pf.	84	84	84	84
2,000	‡Maxim Mun..	5¾	6¼	5¾	5¾
100	‡Mex. Pet. Ex.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
41,600	‡Midvale Steel	74½	75¼	73½	73½
1,500	‡Mitchell Motors, w. l....	71	71½	71	71½
8,000	‡Ohio Cities G. & Elec.....	69¾	72¼	69¾	72¼
2,500	Peer. T. & M.	26	25½	26	26
400	‡Poole E. & W.	91	95	91	95
800	‡Pullman Vent.	2¾	2¼	2⅜	2¼
800	‡Pull. Ven. pf.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
400	‡Repub. M. T.	70	72	70	70¾
200	Seab. Steel & Manganese a.	29¾	30	29¾	30
100	‡Scripps-Booth	55½	55½	55½	55½
900	Sm. & Ter. pf.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
1,500	‡St. Joe. Lead	17	17¼	17	17¼
1,500	‡St. Nich. Zinc		1⅛		1⅛
1,500	Sterling Gum..	1	1	⅞	1
200	Stromb. Carb..	43	43	43	43
8,800	Sub. B. v.t.cfs.	33½	39½	33¼	39½
2,000	‡Todd Shipy..	80	*81	*79¼	81
3,500	U. S. St'mship.	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¾
3,800	‡United Motors	67¾	68¼	67¼	67¾
5,200	Un. Prof. Sh.	1	1¼	1	1
2,000	‡U. S. Tung.	28	29	27	29
800	‡U. S. L. & H.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
200	‡Western Pac.	12	12	12	12
75	‡West. Pac. pf.	36	37	36	37
9,000	‡W. Pac. ctfs. of dep.....	23	23	23	23
1,300	White Motors.	54⅝	55¼	54⅝	55¼
1,500	World Film v. t. ctfs.....	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
100	‡Zinc Concent.	4	4	4	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
195	Ill. Pipe Line..	200	196	200	+ 3
250	Ohio Oil Co...	268	265	266	+ 3
165	Prairie P. L..	277	273	277	+ 3
462	Stand.O.(Ind.)	793	740	788	−63
150	St. O. (N. Y.)	225	223	225	− 4

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Alberta Pet. Ltd., (a pros.)	60	60	60	60
400	‡Barn. O. & G.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
600	Cosden & Co., (Oil Ref.)..	15⅜	16¼	15⅜	16
20,000	Cos. & Co. rts.		¼		¼
1,800	‡Cos. O. & G..	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅝
5,600	‡Federal Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,600	‡Gen. R. & P.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	‡Inter. Petrol.	11¼	11¾	11	11⅜
1,000	Metro. Petrol..	16⅞	17¼	16¾	17
1,200	‡Midwest Oil..	46	47	46	47
2,300	‡N. Y.-Okla. O.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
35,000	‡Okla. Oil....	12	*13	11½	12
4,750	‡Okla. Oil pf..	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
8,500	Okla. P. & R..	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8⅛
4,300	‡Omar O. & G.	65	70	65	70
300	‡Sap. O. & R.	9¼	9½	9¼	9½
2,100	Seq. G. & R..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,200	‡Sinclair Oil..	40	39¾	39¾	39¾
1,200	‡Un. West. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
6,700	‡Ut. P., (a pr.)	42	42	39	39
500	‡Vac. G. & O., (a prospect)..	31	32	31	32
1,300	‡Victoria Oil...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Ala.-Br. Co. Met. (a pros.)	48	50	48	50
7,300	‡Alaska Mines.	76	76	75	76
2,800	‡Alas.-Wyoo	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,500	‡Aris. Cons.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
4,500	††Atlanta	9	9	9	9
5,825	B. Ledge Cop..	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5⅝
100	Bingham Min..	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
97,100	‡Bos. & Mont.	90	100	96	99
833	Buffalo M....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Butte Cop. & Zinc, v. t. ctfs...		6⅞	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞
850	‡Caledonia	63	63	62	63
28,000	‡Calu. & Jerm.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
700	Canada Cop..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Cerro de P..	39¾	39¾	39½	39½
1,000	‡Columbia M..	70	70	70	70
2,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,000	‡Cons.-H'stead.	⅞	1	⅞	1
500	Crystal Cop...	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,800	Dundee - Arizona Cop.(a pros.)	1½	1½	1½	1½
23,800	‡Emma Cop...	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,800	First Nat. Cop.	4¾	5	4¾	5
700	††Florence Sil.	73	74	73	74
650	‡G'field Cons..	74	74	73	74
3,000	††G'field Mer..	8	8	8	8
6,400	††Goldstone M. Co. (a pros.)	42	44	41	44
5,000	‡Greenmonster Mining	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¾
3,700	Hecla Min....	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
3,500	I.N. C. (a pros)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
950	‡Iron Blos....	1½	1½	1½	1½
20,000	Je. V. (a pros)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
900	‡Jer. Vic. Ext. (a pros.)....	3¼	3¼	3	3
9,800	‡Jumbo Ext..	35	41	33	40
9,250	Mason Val....	5	5¼	4¾	4¾
20,000	Magma Cop...	17⅜	18	17⅜	18
1,000	‡Marsh Min..	10	10	10	10
850	M. G. M. Co..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	McKin.-Dar..	63	68	63	65
800	‡Moj. Tung...	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
800	††Mont. G. M.	97	97	97	97
750	Monitor Silver.	1⅜	2	1⅜	2
35,000	‡Mother Lode	38	38	36½	37½
200	N.Y.&H.R.M.C	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞
13,000	‡Newray M....	70	72	70	72
1,500	Nip. M. Co....	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½
8,700	Oat. Big Jim..	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¼
10,500	††Old Em. L..	27	30	27	30
3,000	†T.-J.C'n pros.)	1¼	1¼	1⅞	1⅞
200	‡Ray H. M....	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
45,000	††Rex Con. M.	30	31½	30	31
900	††Roch. Mines..	52	52	51	52
1,300	‡Silver Pick..	20	20	19	20
4,000	‡Tonopah Min..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
600	Tonopah Min..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
5,000	‡U. S. Continental Mine..	11	12	11	11½
400	United Eastern..	4	4	4	4
5,250	‡United Verde Extension....	41	42½	41	41⅞
200	Unity Gold Mines Co....	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
600	†W.E.Consol...	80	80	80	80
850	‡White Oaks Mining	5½	5½	5½	5½
200	‡Yuscaran Con..	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$149,000	Cerro de Pasco 6s.....	114½	116	114½	116
225,000	Cosden & Co.new 6s.	100	101	100	101
183,000	‡Midvale Steel 5s.....	97	97	96¾	97
20,000	‡Russ'n Govt. 6½s, w. l.	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100⅝
5,000	‡Western Pacific new 5s	82	82	82	82
7,000	‡Western Pacific ctfs.	23	23	23	23

‡Ex-div. *Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. $Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	18½	20	18½	20
Rep. Mot. Truck pf..	98	100	98	100
Springfield Body	83	85	83	85
Chevrolet Motor	203	208	203	208
Federal Sugar pf.....	93	96	91	96
United Drug	78	81	79	81
United Drug 1st pf..	52	52½	51½	53
United Drug 2d pf....	88	90	88	90
United Zinc	4¾	5¼	4¾	5

OIL STOCK.

Pierce Oil	13½	14½	14	14½

MINING STOCK.

La Exposicion	48	50	48	50

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	84	82	84

AMMUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf..	60	63	60	63
American Brass.....	300	304	299	302
Atlas Powder.....	175	183	178	184
Atlas Powder pf....	98	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox...	129	132	129	132
Bliss (E. W.).....	690	715	690	715
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	80	75	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	185	195	185	195
Canadian Explosives..	380	460	380	460
Can. Explosives pf....	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	860	880	870	880
Du Pont Powd., new.	295	300	295	300
Du Pont Powd., deb.	102	104	101	103
Hercules Powder....	315	320	317	322
Hercules Powder pf...	115	116	116	120
International Arms...	20	25	20	25
Miles-Bement-Pond ..	169	172	169	173
Miles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	108	105	108
Remrill Mfg. Co.....	595	605	595	605
Submh. Boats..Arms.	1475	1490	1475	1490

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

Money Is Quiet and Discount Rates Are Steady.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Apart from a good demand for a few specialties, the stock market was dull and uninteresting today. Consols and neutral bonds moved higher while the war loan weakened. Most of the interest appeared to be in the Kaffir, rubber, and industrial sections, where small, steady advances were recorded on a broadening business.

American securities stiffened under the lead of United States Steel which changed hands fairly freely. The closing was steady.

Money was quiet and discount rates were steady.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN:

		Increase.
2d week Sept.....	$396,177	$32,467
July 1-Sept. 15.....	8,420,856	438,026

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS:

1st week Sept.....	230,235	*17,452
July 1-Sept 7.....	2,044,219	181,192

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN:

2d week Sept.....	10,900	*698
July 1-Sept. 14.....	117,133	802

*Decrease.

CENTRAL RAILWAY OF NEW JERSEY for the year ended June 30:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Total op. rev..	$3,462,928	28,742,256	29,251,092
Expenses	21,129,895	18,951,307	19,741,844
Net.....	12,833,033	9,790,949	9,500,248
Other inc.....	1,178,182	2,370,614	3,057,773
Total inc.....	13,511,216	11,961,564	12,597,020
Chg tax, &c..	7,538,643	6,640,386	6,873,085
Surplus	5,972,572	5,312,178	5,723,934
Dividends	3,292,416	3,292,416	3,292,416
Surplus	2,680,156	2,019,762	2,431,518

LEHIGH VALLEY for August—

	1916.	Increase.
Freight revenue.....	$3,636,481.52	$542,935.33
Passenger revenue..	496,669.17	84,302.77
Mail revenue.....	16,166.82	*78.57
Express revenue....	75,226.77	24,739.51
Other transp. rev...	120,873.11	19,014.81
Incidental revenue..	90,208.06	35,133.60
Total oper. reva....	4,435,625.45	656,047.40
Maint. way & struc.	580,997.64	154,799.57
Maint. of equipt....	766,343.73	48,955.98
Traffic expenses....	88,451.86	*5,600.75
Transp. expenses ..	1,537,540.26	809,599.91
Misc. operations....	17,979.76	4,292.44
General expenses...	76,797.31	8,346.34
Trans. for inv.—Cr.	2,608.21	*829.07
Total oper. exps....	3,069,507.45	519,666.67
Net oper. rev....	1,366,188.00	136,480.73
Ry. tax accruals..	158,000.00	19,000.00
Uncollectible ry. rva.	1,038.69	856.37
Total tax accr'ls, &c.	159,038.69	19,856.37
Operating income..	1,207,101.31	116,624.36

Two months ended Aug. 31—

	1916.	Increase.
Freight revenue....	7,118,792.15	981,426.03
Passenger revenue..	1,022,014.22	117,262.02
Mail revenue.....	32,378.32	*156.73
Express revenue....	144,965.65	42,854.76
Other trans. rev...	186,729.47	29,328.78
Incidental revenue..	178,353.22	59,599.75
Total oper. revs....	8,743,142.97	1,220,783.21
Maint. way & struc.	1,146,192.50	299,333.93
Maint. of equipt....	1,447,485.80	*56,553.51
Traffic expenses....	167,520.35	*6,168.81
Transp. expenses..	3,049,860.26	624,058.24
Misc. operations....	34,591.19	8,611.65
General expenses...	164,169.08	21,114.02
Trans. for inv.—Cr.	5,861.26	*797.83
Total oper. expenses	6,005,957.92	880,567.69
Net oper. revenue..	2,737,185.05	340,185.52
Ry. tax accruals...	306,500.00	29,500.00

*Decrease.

Industrial.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CO. for the year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Sales, &c....	21,848,036	11,649,864	11,024,694
*Ex. & chgs.	*17,303,127	10,806,349	10,637,803
Net earnings..	4,544,909	846,515	386,891
Other income..	19,157	11,645	29,060
Surplus	4,564,067	858,160	416,551

*Includes operating expenses, repairs, a depreciation charge of $500,000, charges, &c.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.32	4.30
Baltimore & Ohio.	1916-'26	4	@4½	4.45	4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.62	4.30
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.62	4.40
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'28	4½	4.60	4.40
Chi. & N. W.....	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.15
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
Chi., St. L. & N.O.	1916-'24	5	4.60	4.40
C. C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.75	4.50
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	4.38	4.12
Erie Railroad.....	1916-'26	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Hocking Valley....	1916-'23	4 @5	4.58	4.35
Illinois Central ..	1916-'26	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Louis. & Nash.....	1916-'28	5	4.40	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex..	1916-'23	5	5.60	4.90
Missouri Pacific..	1916-'22	5	5.60	4.90
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Norfolk & West..	1916-'24	4½	4.60	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6	4.65	4.35
Penn. Gen. Frght.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.38	4.10
St. L. & M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'26	5	4.75	4.40
Southern Pacific..	1916-'26	4½	4.45	4.23
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.60	4.40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	118	110	120
American Cigar pf...	98	100	97½	99½
Cmlev Pfg.....	360	350	800	850
J. S. Young.....	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf....	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M..	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F....	178	185	177	182
MacAndrews & F. pf.	98	101	99	101
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	590	620	590	610
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121	123	123	124

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Receipts and expenditures:

Customs receipts	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
	$11,121,458	$44,126,264
Ord. internal revenue..	24,495,189	92,372,462
Income tax	1,125,922	10,947,484
Miscellaneous	3,447,875	19,651,189
Total receipts	$40,190,445	$167,097,432
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts....	20,247,025	45,054,481
Excess of ord. disburs. over total rects.	21,558,045	58,674,094
Expenditures	60,437,470	212,151,864

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Hale & Norcross..	.08
Alta	.03	Jacket	.06
Andes	.08	Justice	.02
Best & Belcher...	.06	Mexican	.16
Bullion	.01	Occidental	.70
Caledonia	.60	Ophir	.20
Challenge Con....	.04	Savage	.12
Chollar	.08	Seg. Belcher.....	.03
Confidence	.18	Sierra Nevada	.29
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.....	.48
Con. Virginia....	.09	Utah	.01
Exchequer	.03	Mexican dollars..	.53½
Gould & Curry....	.08		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.30	Comb. Fraction...	.06
Halifax	.50	D'field Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.57	Florence	.48
McNamara	.06	G'field Consol....	.75
Midway	.24	G'field Merger....	.07
Mispah Exten....	.21	Jumbo Exten.....	.41
Montana	.38	Kawanas	.00
North Star	.16	Red Lion	.20
Rescue	.27	Silver Pick	.20
Tonopah Exten...	8.56	Spearhead	.04
Tonopah Nevada..	5.80	Big Jim	1.25
West End. Sky....	.06	Nevada Hills	.23

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.00	Packard	.38
Booth	.11	Rochester Mines..	.50
C. O. D.	.02	Round Mountain...	.40
		White Caps	.41

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	9	10	Gold Sov...	5	6
Cresson	610	615	Isabella	21½	22
Elkton	15	18	Jackpot	5	8
El Paso	48	..	Mary McK.	31	33
Findlay	4	4¼	Portland	200	205
Golden Cr..	231	232	Virginiator.	190¼	202
Granite ...	12	15	W'ld Cat...	5¾	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

United States Steel common did not sell on the Consolidated Stock Exchange higher than 114⅝. Nearly 58,000 shares of Steel changed hands, this including a large turnover of odd lots of the stock. There was some offering of stocks toward the close, but net changes for the day generally represented substantial improvements.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold..	13	13	13	13
20	Allis-Chalmers.	25½	25½	25½	25½
340	Am. B. Sugar.	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¾
490	Am. Can.....	64	64¾	63½	64½
630	Am. C. & Fy.	68	68	67½	67½
50	Am. Hide & L.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
90	A. H. & L. pf	63	63¾	63	63¾
120	Am. Ice Sec...	28½	29¼	28¾	29¼
1,040	Am. Locomo...	79¾	80	79	79¾
3,220	Am. Sm. & R..	110½	111¾	109¾	110¾
60	Am. Sugar....	112½	113	112½	113
60	Am. Zinc.....	44	44	44	44
10,860	Anac. Copper..	95½	96¼	95	96¼
110	A., T. & S. F..	105⅝	106	105⅝	106
870	Baldwin Loco.	88	89½	88	89
50	Batopilas.....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
180	Butte & Sup...	65¾	65¾	65	65¼
90	Cal. Petroleum	23½	24	23½	23⅞
970	Cent. Leather..	68	69½	67¾	69
390	Ches. & Ohio..	65¾	65¾	65	65¼
240	C., M. & St.P.	96¼	96¾	96¼	96⅝
20	C., R. I. & P..	18⅝	18⅝	18	18
190	Chile Copper..	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
320	Chino Copper..	55¾	56¼	55¾	56¼
1,120	Col. F. & Iron.	55½	56¼	55½	56¼
50	Cons. Gas.....	138½	138½	138¼	138½
340	Corn Products.	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	16
7,280	Crucible Steel..	92¼	96¼	92¼	93⅞
790	Cuba Cane Sugar.	60	62¾	60	61⅞
190	Dist. Securities	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼
1,140	Erie.....	39¾	39⅝	39¼	39⅜
40	Erie 1st pf.....	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54½
340	Goodrich Co..	73	73¼	72½	73¼
40	Gt. North'n pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½
240	Gt. North'n ore	44¾	44¾	43½	43½
1,860	Inspirat'n Cop.	64¾	64¾	64	64¾
2,700	Int. Mer. Mar..	4⅞	4⅞	46	46
2,120	Int. Mer. M.pf.	121¼	122½	120¾	120¾
1,720	Int. Nickel....	52⅜	54⅝	52¾	54⅜
140	Int. Paper.....	29¼	29¾	29	29
40	Interboro Con..	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
50	Kelly Sp. Tire.	83½	83½	83½	83½
1,140	Kennecott Cop.	54½	55	54½	54⅝
90	Lack. Steel....	84	84½	84	84½
60	Lehigh Valley..	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¾
370	Maxwell Motor	93¼	93¼	91¾	91¾
890	Mexican Pet..	113	114⅝	112⅞	113
328	Miami Copper..	39⅜	39⅝	39¼	39¾
140	Nat. Lead.....	73¼	73½	73	73
1,240	N. Y. Central..	103¾	104	103¾	104
140	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	61	61¼	60¼	60¼
40	Norf. & West..	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾
140	Ont. Silver....	8	8	8	8
70	Pacific Mail...	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
10	Pres. Steel Car	60⅜	60¾	60⅜	60⅜
90	Ry. Steel Sp...	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
480	Ray Copper....	25½	26¼	25½	25⅝
5,700	Reading.....	113¾	113¾	112¾	112¾
560	Rep. Iron & S.	67¾	68	67¼	67¾
20	Shattuck Ariz..	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
90	So. Pacific....	101	101¼	101	101¼
180	So. Railway....	25¼	25¼	25	25¼
1,160	Studebaker....	131	132¾	130¾	132
540	Tenn. Copper..	25	25	23¾	24½
5,150	Union Pacific.	148	148¾	147¾	147¾
60	United Fruit..	162¾	162¾	162¾	162¾
320	U. S. Ind. Alc.	129¼	131¼	129¾	129¾
340	U. S. Rubber.	59½	60	59¾	59¾
67,910	U. S. Steel....	110¾	114⅝	109⅞	113¾
910	Utah Copper...	90¾	93¾	90¾	92¾
80	Wabash pf.....	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
1,220	Westing. Elec..	64¾	65¾	64¾	64¾
840	Willys-Overl'd.	46¼	46¾	45	45¾
60	Willys-Ov. rts.	1	1	1	1

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	18½	18¾	18¼	18¾
100	Batopilas	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
1,100	Jumbo Ext....	.38	.38	.37	.37
500	Midway	.24	.24	.24	.24
500	Mispah .....

READING CO. SHOWS $8,877,212 SURPLUS

Receipts for Year Ended June 30 Were $15,427,604, a Gain of $840,524.

COAL CO. EARNS $1,280,048

Philadelphia & Reading's Net Revenue from Railway Operations Placed at $23,903,734.

In the annual report of the Reading Company Edward T. Stotesbury, President, recites the status of the litigation in which the company is involved with the Government over alleged violation of the anti-trust law and of the commodities clause of the Hepburn act. It was from a decision partly in favor of the company and partly in favor of the Government in this case that Attorney General Gregory appealed this week to the United States Supreme Court. The report issued yesterday says in part:

"Since the last annual report was submitted the court entered its final decree in accordance with Judge McPherson's decision, the substance of which was stated in that report. The decree requires the defendants to submit a plan for the disposal by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey of all stocks, bonds, or other securities of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company now owned or in any manner controlled by it, and, pending the disposal of such stocks, bonds, and securities of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, Reading Company, the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, and all corporations controlled by them, or either of them, their officers, Directors, agents, and employes are enjoined from voting on any stock of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, from collecting or receiving any dividends or interest upon its stock or bonds or other securities, and from exercising, or attempting to exercise, any control, direction, supervision, or influence whatever over its acts. The decree further enjoins the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, Reading Company, and all corporations controlled by them, or either of them, their officers, Directors, agents, and employes from acquiring thereafter, directly or indirectly, any interest in or control over the stock, bonds, or other securities of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company or any control over said company. The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey is also enjoined from requiring, or attempting to require, the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company or any of its subsidiary companies to ship all or any part of their coal tonnage over any railroad line of transportation operated or designated by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

"The defendant companies and individuals have taken a joint appeal from this decree to the Supreme Court of the United States, which stays the enforcement of the decree. An appeal has also been taken by the Government. These appeals are pending in the Supreme Court and argument thereon will probably be had at the coming session of the court."

The receipts of the company for the fiscal year ended June 30 were $15,427,604, compared with $14,587,080 in the previous fiscal year, and the surplus for the year was $8,877,212, compared with $9,060,957. The total surplus at the end of the year was $28,459,406. From this the Directors appropriated moneys to pay the dividends on the first and second preferred stocks in the current fiscal year and for the payment of a quarterly installment of 2 per cent. on the common.

The annual report of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company showed that $34,909,157 had been received from sales of anthracite, as compared with $28,476,167 in the previous year. Total receipts were $35,606,750, as compared with $30,086,512. The profit for the year was $1,280,048, as compared with $60,572.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company's financial statement was as follows:

	1915-16.	1914-15.
Ry. oper. rev....	$37,298,392.71	$46,714,821.53
Ry. oper. expenses	23,389,658.53	31,125,387.13
Net revenue from rail'y operations	23,908,734.18	15,589,434.40
Ry. tax accruals	1,402,177.46	1,196,658.09
Uncollectible railway revenues	6,857.77	5,898.04
Total taxes & uncollectible railway revenues	1,409,035.23	1,172,556.13
Ry. oper. income	22,499,698.95	14,416,848.27
Other income	481,351.87	510,123.42
Total income	22,981,050.82	14,926,971.69
Deductions from income	9,267,080.30	8,398,121.58
Income appropriated for investment in physical property	996,000.17	1,161,691.32
Net corp. income	$12,668,354.35	$5,367,158.79

The Central Railroad of New Jersey, which is controlled by the Reading, reported gross earnings of $33,462,929 and a surplus of $5,972,573 after the payment of all charges. Of this sum $3,292,416 was paid in dividends and the balance of $2,680,157 carried forward to profit and loss. President W. C. Besler, referring to the same litigation on which Mr. Stotesbury commented, said that two dividends had been declared by the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company during the fiscal year, but that the railroad company was enjoined by the court from receiving its share of them, amounting to $1,103,655. Mr. Besler predicted that upon final adjudication the company would receive substantially this amount in some form.

STEEL COMMON HITS 114⅝.

Market Enjoys the Thirteenth Million-Share Day in Succession.

United States Steel common took the bit in its teeth in yesterday's market, rising 4¾ points under pressure of the heaviest demand seen this week. It was the thirteenth million-share day in succession, and the second largest day in point of transactions for the year. The turnover aggregated 1,520,000 shares.

Starting at 109⅞, Steel boiled and surged from the start of trading until the end. The top price of 114⅝ was nearly 25 points higher than the first quotation this month and about the same distance above the best record the stock ever enjoyed until the boom of this Autumn came along.

The whole market was stirred by bullish operations, which were centred in the metal stocks. Crucible Steel, Baldwin Locomotive, Anaconda, Inspiration Copper, International Nickel, and Utah Copper were prominent throughout the session. The slight reaction which occurred in late dealings lowered Steel to 113⅜, but a firm tone was evident in practically all parts of the list when the gong rang.

CONFER ABOUT RATE CASE.

Railroads Prepare Defense to Suit of New Jersey Cities.

Traffic managers and counsel for railroads affected by the New Jersey rate case met at the offices of the Trunk Line Association at 143 Liberty Street yesterday afternoon to prepare the roads' defense to the suit of New Jersey cities which have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish freight rates to Jersey cities lower than to New York. The plaintiffs contend that the railroads, in delivering freight to them, save lighterage expense, which must be paid in making deliveries to New York, and that therefore the Jersey rates should be lower.

After the conference, the first held between the Legal Committee of the Trunk Line Association, of which R. W. Barrett of the Lehigh Valley is Chairman, and the Managers' Committee, of which C. C. McCain is Chairman, Mr. Barrett said the railroads' defense would not be made public and that many such conferences would be necessary before a plan of action was perfected.

RAILWAYS NOT SURE OF 8-HOUR ATTITUDE

Practical Problems and Legal Status Are Still Under Consideration.

MAY DECIDE TO FIGHT LAW

Executives Deny Reports That Feeling Toward Statute Has Undergone Change.

Chairman Frank Trumbull of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee says the committee has not decided to accept without contest the provisions of the Adamson Eight-Hour law, and, pending solution of the practical problems and the legal questions involved, it has not been determined what the final attitude of the roads will be toward the law. In a statement issued yesterday Mr. Trumbull summarizes the situation thus:

"An entirely erroneous impression concerning the attitude of the railway executives toward the eight-hour law has been given circulation through inaccurate reports of the proceedings of the meeting of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee on Wednesday. There has been no change of attitude on the part of the executives as a whole on this matter, and in whatever deliberations they have pursued concerning it they have proceeded in an orderly way to ascertain, if possible, first, the effect of the law as a practical operating problem, and, second, its legal status.

"Investigation of the practical problems involved is being pursued by the managers of the roads through the National Conference Committee of the railways, Elisha Lee, Chairman, and a study of the legal questions has been referred to the counsel of the various railways for investigation and future consideration. The railway executives have, throughout this whole controversy, taken a position squarely in favor of investigation before action. In harmony with that policy, they are seeking by a study of every phase of the subject and a careful investigation into all of its bearings to prepare the way for the proper course to be pursued.

"There is today, as there was on the day of its passage, great concern and great dissatisfaction with the so-called Eight-Hour act, both in principle and the manner of its enactment. There has been no change of feeling on these points, nor, indeed, could there be, in the light of the facts.

"The committee of executives which conducted the negotiations for the railways at Washington, of which Mr. Hale Holden is Chairman, is continued in its activities for the railroads in this matter, and has under consideration the problems to be met.

"There are various questions of policy, aside from those of an operating or legal nature, which must be decided. If the railway executives, on the advice of counsel, should conclude that the law is invalid or even unfair, they must then consider what is to be their attitude to their shareholders in the matter of its enforcement.

"They must also consider their duty to the public in asking for an increase in railroad rates, as suggested by the Administration. They must meet the question whether or not, under the so-called eight-hour law, they must require men who now work less than eight hours to give a full eight hours of service. These and other questions of policy are all to be considered before decision or action.

"There was nothing in the deliberations of the executives on the day in question to warrant the reports which have been circulated."

The National Conference Committee of the Railways will hold frequent meetings between now and Jan. 1, when the eight-hour law goes into effect, to consider the effect of the measure in all the details of operation.

Elliott Wants the Law Tested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the editorial this morning headed "Second Thought." It is evidently based on a misconception of the meeting of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee on Wednesday. The editorial says:

"They (the railway executives) now come to the second-thought stage and to the opinion that the (Adamson) act is not so bad after all. This appeared at the meeting of their (the railways') Advisory Committee held in this city on Wednesday."

Further on the editorial states:

"The attitude of the (railway) executives toward the act has evidently undergone a very marked change."

On Sunday, Sept. 10, you very kindly gave a good deal of valuable space to an article written by me at the request of one of your representatives, headed "The Case for the Railroads." In that article I said:

"The President and Congress have placed a heavy burden upon the railways and the people of the country in their surrender to the demands of the brotherhoods before the effect of those demands upon the organization and efficiency of the railways could be accurately determined. The owners and managers, as loyal citizens of the country, will do their best to carry that burden and furnish to the people the needed service if, after ample thought, it is proved that the new law is right. If, however, the hasty action just taken results in industrial disturbance, poorer service, undeveloped railways, higher rates, demoralized business, and higher cost of living, the owners, the employes, and the public will all suffer. It is most earnestly to be hoped that the people will insist that Congress take up promptly the whole subject and adjust it fairly to all, and show the moral courage and force to correct the mistake that has been made."

For your information, may I have the privilege of stating that I am a member of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee and attended the meeting on Wednesday. No action was taken at that meeting that justified the statement appearing in this morning's editorial. The position of the owners and managers is the same today as it was in Washington when they urged the President and Congress not to take a "leap in the dark" in this matter. They are, however, citizens and will obey the Adamson law if it goes into effect. As an individual and as an officer of a railroad company I feel it to be my duty to have that law tested, if possible—in the interest of 35,000 employes on the New Haven road who are not members of the so-called Big Four Brotherhoods, in the interest of about 45,000 holders of New Haven securities and in the interest of nearly 10,000,000 people living in New England and New York along the line of the road and who are more or less dependent upon its ability to add to its facilities. Therefore, I feel it to be my duty, in a legal and orderly way, to have the law investigated and interpreted in order that the sober second thought of the American people can be brought into action before any further legislation of this character is passed.

Yours very truly,
HOWARD ELLIOTT.
Grand Central Terminal, New York, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1916.

DENIES WILL CASE CHARGES

"Atrocious," Lawyers Says of Statements About Mrs. Shore.

Charles Steckler, attorney for Mrs. Jennie Cowan Shore, who, in a contest to break the will of Dr. Rudolph Witthaus, was charged with exerting undue influence over him, denied in detail yesterday the charges against his client, as contained in the complaint filed in the County Clerk's office.

"It is an atrocious attack upon a woman of standing, who was very kind to Dr. Witthaus during his lifetime," he said. "The greater part of the estate was left to the New York Academy of Medicine, in which Dr. Witthaus, as an expert in his profession, had always been interested. This does not indicate that my client exerted any undue influence over him, or that he was incapable of making testamentary disposition of his property. The contestants are distant relatives, who paid very little attention to Dr. Witthaus during his lifetime."

FAVORS CONTRACTS TO BIND TRAINMEN

Merchants' Association Drafts a Plan for Railroads to End Strike Menace.

FIXES TENURE OF SERVICE

Employes Would Be Obligated Legally to Continue at Work for a Specified Term.

An enlistment under contract for a stated term by railroad employes is the essential feature of a plan for the prevention of railroad strikes advocated yesterday by the Merchants' Association of New York. The association will ask the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to submit the proposal to a vote of its members. Resolutions adopted by the association contained this paragraph:

Resolved that the tenure of service of employes of public service corporations, particularly of transportation corporations, should be regulated by law in such manner that each person who voluntarily elects to enter such employment shall, as a condition of such employment, be legally obligated by contract to continue therein for a specified term, during which term he may not lawfully quit that employment, nor the corporation lawfully discharge him from its service, except as provided by such contract; and that such contract shall provide adequate penalties for violation of its terms by either party.

Henry R. Towne, a former President of the Merchants' Association, who drafted the plan, in presenting it yesterday called attention to the situation in the last week of August, when the four railway brotherhoods threatened to halt the commerce of the United States by a national strike. He said:

"That such a situation could develop is due chiefly to two causes, namely, the vast growth in number, size, and importance to the community of the public utility corporations, and the coincident and almost equal growth in numbers, power, and influence, both for good and for evil, of organized labor.

"For the members of any group to claim or seek the right to inflict vital injury upon all the rest of the community would in effect be tantamount to a declaration that such members were not loyal citizens of the State, but public enemies."

Here is the contract system the Merchants' Association advocates:

1. An enlistment or enrollment contract for a stated term. After a probationary period, in the case of a new employe; removable by mutual agreement, at the end of term, in the case of an old employe.

2. A "service record" of each employe to be kept.

3. Preference in promotions and in retention in the service to be based on such records.

4. Penalties for violation of the contract by either party to consist of cash fines.

5. Fines against company to be collectible from a fund created by the company and vested in a trustee.

6. Fines against an employe to be collectible from a fund created by the company's retaining, say 20 per cent. of his wages until the fund equals two weeks' wages, (would require ten weeks.) The company to pay interest at 3 per cent. on this fund and to repay it when the employe leaves the service as prescribed in the contract or dies. The fund to be in the custody of a trustee.

7. Schedule of fines to be fixed by law and stated in the contract.

8. Assessment of fines to be determinable. (a) By mutual consent, duly recorded. (b) By joint board of award, duly constituted. (c) By Public Service Commission on appeal. (d) By legal process.

9. The company to have the right to terminate the contract:

(a) Because of misconduct by the employe. "Misconduct" to be defined by law and in the contract, and also the fines attaching thereto.

(b) Because of slack business or excess of help. In this case the employe to receive either thirty days' notice or two weeks' pay and immediate release.

(c) Because of disability or superannuation of employe, on stated notice, subject to such pension provisions, if any, as may exist.

10. The employe to have the right to terminate the contract:

(a) Because of valid family or personal necessity. To be, in each case, honorable discharge without penalty.

(b) Because of sickness or of unfavorable effect on health.

(c) For cause not stated, upon fair notice, say thirty days, without penalty, if with the company's consent; otherwise subject to fine, as provided by law and stated in the contract.

11. Violation of the contract by the company, if duly established, to subject it to stated fines, payable to the employe from the funds vested in a trustee.

12. Violation by the employe, if duly established, to subject him to fines collectible by the company from the fund held for that purpose by a trustee; and also, under specific conditions, to forfeiture of wages earned but not yet paid.

13. The company to recognize the right of the employe to membership in any lawful organization, and not to discriminate against him on such account.

14. The employe to respect the right of the public to uninterrupted service, and not to combine with others to cause its interruption.

15. The employe to have the right, alone or in combination with others, to request concessions in wages, hours of work, or conditions of service from the company, and the company to give prompt and fair consideration to all such requests when properly presented, and not to discriminate against any employe because of participation therein.

16. The employe to have the right to appeal from acts or decisions of the company to a "joint board of award," constituted under the law by joint action of the company and its employes, as a board of arbitration.

17. Both the company and its employes to have the right of appeal from the rulings of the "joint board" to an appropriate Federal or State commission, whose decisions shall be conclusive and binding, unless and until reversed by a court decision.

18. During the term of any contract between the company and an employe the discharge of the employe by the company (except as provided in No. 9, above) or the cessation of service by the employe (except as provided in No. 10, above) to be constituted an offense at law, and to be punishable as the law may prescribe.

The foregoing is merely an outline of the most essential features of the proposed contractual relationship between the company and each of its employes," the association's statement says; "it does not pretend to be comprehensive, complete, or final. Probably many various forms would be needed to meet the many varying conditions existing in various localities and in the various public utilities."

TO LIFT DUTY ON BAR STEEL

Government Moves to Aid Manufacturers of War Material.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—In a decision made public today the Treasury Department holds that a drawback shall be allowed on all bar steel imported to fill orders for shells for export to the war zone. The authorization for this action is found in the Underwood Tariff act of 1913, and the decision applies to all American concerns engaged in the manufacture of projectiles for export. It is estimated that the ruling will cover many millions of value in imports of raw materials for manufacture for war consumption.

The allowance is to be measured by the quantity of imported steel appearing in the manufactured product of shells, plus an addition to cover the amount of waste incurred in boring, reaming, threading, turning and polishing the shells, which is to be sworn to by the manufacturers and exporters. The decision will relieve mainly those manufacturers who have not been able to place contracts for steel bars in time to make deliveries within a specified period. The imported steel will come mainly from England.

WORLD'S BUSINESS.

The Annalist deals with financial and industrial problems. Open Security Market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday. 10c.—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

COTTON TURNS EASY ON GOOD CROP NEWS

Rumors Say Ginners' Report Will Show Almost No Decline in Condition.

NET LOSS ABOUT 12 POINTS

Bears Throw Doubt on Small Crop Reports—Week's Exports Half of Same Week Last Year.

Compilations of reports on the present condition of the crop, which made a more favorable showing than the trade had been led to expect, in addition to a somewhat weaker technical position, were responsible for an easier turn in cotton yesterday.

There were rumors that the National Ginners Association had preliminary returns indicating a condition of 61.1, compared with the last Government report, placing the condition at 61.2. This decline in condition was so small, in comparison with recent predictions, that it cooled bullish enthusiasm to a marked extent.

There was also some bearish talk around the ring, indicating a disposition to question the small crop estimates which have been recently in circulation. Before the figures of the National Ginners Association gained general circulation, the market worked up to an advance of 15 to 17 points over Thursday's closing. The pressure of liquidation and selling by recent buyers caused a decline of more than 20 points, and brought about a net loss of 11 to 12 points. In view of the fact that the report of the National Ginners Association, issued about the middle of the month, showed a deterioration of about 3 points, the figures mentioned in yesterday morning's rumors reflected a recent movement.

There is also a feeling that there has been considerable speculation in spot cotton throughout the South, and it is feared that if anything should cause a sharp break in contracts, considerable hedge selling might be precipitated for the account of holders of actual cotton.

Exports for the week were rather light, and amounted to only about 59,000 bales, against 108,000 bales for the same week last year. According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the amount of cotton brought into sight for the week was 415,177 bales, against 407,369 last year. The total for the season is 1,482,000 bales, against 1,157,000 last year.

The Liverpool market will be closed today, although this will be the last of the Saturday holidays for the season.

Market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	16.09	16.10	15.82	15.83@15.84	15.97@15.98
Dec.	16.25	16.32	16.01	16.02@16.03	16.14@16.16
Jan.	16.40	16.40	16.11	16.12@16.13	16.23@16.24
Mar.	16.60	16.50	16.25	16.25@16.26	16.38@16.39
May	16.69	16.69	16.43	16.43@16.45	16.57@16.59
July	16.76	16.77	16.54	16.53@16.55	16.67@16.69

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline; middling, 16.05c; Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were generally 15 points decline to 19 points advance; New Orleans, 15.50c; Galveston, 15.75c; Savannah, 15¾c; Memphis, 15.75c; Augusta, 15.69c; Houston, 15.55c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	15.67	15.70	15.43	15.43@15.44	15.58@15.60
Dec.	15.88	15.95	15.69	15.69@15.70	15.83@15.84
Jan.	16.04	16.10	15.83	15.83@15.84	15.98 flat.
Mar.	16.25	16.32	16.05	16.05@16.06	16.18@16.20
May	16.50	16.45	16.37	16.20@16.28	16.40@16.42

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton with middling 8 points advance at 9.62d. Sales 7,000 bales. Closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	9.48	9.54	9.46	9.54½	9.39½
Jan.-Feb.	9.52	9.58	9.49½	9.57	9.43
Mar.-Apr.	9.54	9.60	9.52	9.59½	9.45½
May-June	9.56	9.61	9.53½	9.61½	9.48
July-Aug.	9.52	9.52	9.50	9.56½	9.43½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: October, 16.04c; January, 16.30c; March, 16.45c; May, 16.64c; July, 16.74c. The market closed at noon due to open today 9½ to 10½ points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Year.	Last Year.
Galveston	12,891	11,112	163,290	188,045
New Orleans	6,372	4,695	134,132	138,073
Mobile	291	290	10,000	16,168
Savannah	5,348	8,925	153,586	161,416
Charleston	1,566	4,140	36,308	63,688
Wilmington	1,920	3,570	25,527	57,833
Norfolk	....	1,177	.....	37,187

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	3,182	4,280	77,959	101,821
Memphis	4,803	1,777	72,701	54,328
St. Louis	....	202	.....	74,923
Houston	20,146	16,742	117,272	108,894

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	16,500	14,836	11,496
New Orleans	5,200 to 6,300	4,669	7,353

Exports yesterday were 1,714 bales. Total thus far this season, 690,048 bales. Total last season, 405,746 bales.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE CO.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 46.

A dividend (No. 46) of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. has been declared upon the Common Capital Stock of the American Graphophone Company, payable October 2, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1916. Transfer books will not be closed.

C. W. WODDROP, Treasurer.

Central Aguirre Sugar Companies.

99 State St., Boston, Mass.,
Sept. 22, 1916.

A dividend of $2.50 per share has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Central Aguirre Sugar Companies, payable Oct. 2nd, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 25, 1916.

C. L. CREHORE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK.

September 22nd, 1916.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS TODAY DECLARED a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after October 2nd, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 22nd, 1916.

MAURICE H. EWER, Cashier.

SAPULPA REFINING COMPANY.

The Board of Directors September 19th declared the regular monthly dividend of 2% on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 2, to stockholders of record at close of business September 20. Transfer books close September 20 at 3 P. M. and reopen October 3 at 10 A. M.

J. H. HUNICHEN,
Secretary.

Florida East Coast Railway Company.

New York, Sept. 19, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared out of the earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1916, interest at the rate of 5% payable Nov. 1st next, on the $25,000,000 General Mortgage Income 5% Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, dated July 1st, 1909.

J. C. SALTER, Secretary.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.

N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1916.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable Oct. 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY CORPORATION invites proposals for erection of third rail, etc., in the Broadway Subway, Manhattan. Bids to be opened October 9, 1916. For plans and further information, apply to Chief Engineer, No. 83 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEW LONDON, CONN.—Sealed proposals for extending Stratford Dike, Housatonic River, by placing about 4,000 tons of riprap, will be received here until 2 P. M., Oct. 2, 1916, and then opened. Information on application.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY THAT DUBIN & ZUKOR, furriers, located at 491 6th Av., have dissolved partnership. A. ZUKOR.

OUT-OF-TOWN BANKS

The Girard National Bank

JOSEPH WAYNE, Jr., President — CHAS. M. ASHTON, Cashier
EVAN RANDOLPH, Vice President — A. W. PICKFORD, Assistant Cashier
ALFRED BARRATT, Assistant Cashier

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 12, 1916.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Investments	$47,571,652.90	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit	37,110.76	Surplus and Profits	5,012,768.49
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	100,000.00	Circulation	1,068,600.00
Due from Banks	8,136,827.03	Letters of Credit Issued to Customers	37,110.76
Exchange for Clearing House	1,844,285.27	Acceptances based on Imports and Exports	100,000.00
Cash and Reserve	15,365,806.04	Deposits	64,837,202.75
	$73,055,682.00		$73,055,682.00

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS B. REEVES, Chairman of the Board

Daniel Baugh, George E. Bartol, Rodman E. Griscom, W. Frederick Snyder, Robert Toland, Wm. Newbold Ely, Morris L. Clothier, John Gribbel, George McFadden, Francis B. Reeves, Jr., Wm. W. Frazier, Jr., George D. Rosengarten, Joseph Wayne, Jr., Evan Randolph, Morris R. Bockius, Arthur V. Morton, Wm. Jay Turner, A. J. County, William F. Barba

Safe Deposit Boxes to Rent.

Fourth Street National Bank

Philadelphia, September 12, 1916.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	$41,859,253.08
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit	1,613,296.25
Due from Banks	8,501,722.68
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,875,403.53
Cash and Reserve	14,878,747.75
	$68,731,483.27

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	$3,000,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	6,778,751.25
Reserve for Taxes	15,000.00
Circulation	6,793,751.25
Letters of Credit Issued to Customers	500,000.00
Deposits	1,614,926.16
	59,822,805.86
	$68,731,483.27

R. J. CLARK, Cashier.

The Marine National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y.

Sept. 13, 1916.

TWO HUNDRED FORTY-FIRST STATEMENT.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Demand Loans	$10,253,727.48	Capital	$5,000,000.00
Time Loans	24,936,284.12	Surplus	4,900,000.00
U. S. Bonds	1,161,000.00	Undivided Profits	948,445.48
Bonds and Securities	19,241,648.85	Reserve for Taxes	85,000.00
Banking House and Lot	1,500,000.00	Circulation	4,947,117.50
Cash on hand and with Banks	13,372,413.90	Deposits	59,524,492.54
Total	$74,505,075.56	Total	$74,505,075.56

Deposits September 12th, 1916 ..... $59,524,492.54
Deposits September 2nd, 1915 ..... 50,738,563.43
Increase $8,785,929.10

OFFICERS.

JOHN L. CLAWSON,	Vice-President	GEORGE F. BAND, President	
ANSON C. GOODYEAR,	Vice-President	WALTER F. COOKE,	Vice-President
HENRY J. AUER,	Vice-President	JOHN H. LASCELLES,	Vice-President
EMIL DIEFFINE,	Assistant Cashier	NORMAN P. CLEMENT,	Cashier
PERCY W. DARBY,	Assistant Cashier	MERLE H. DENISON,	Assistant Cashier
EUGENE L. REED,	Assistant Cashier	JOSEPH G. FISCHER,	Assistant Cashier
		GEORGE E. BECKER,	Assistant Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CLEVELAND, O.

September 12, 1916.

RESOURCES	
Loans and investments	$40,634,699.42
Overdrafts	1,001.67
United States Bonds	471,000.00
Bank Building	750,000.00
Cash and due from banks	16,030,046.17
Commercial and travelers' letters of credit issued	227,363.40
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	2,061,666.92
	$80,175,867.58

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$2,500,000.00
Surplus and profits	2,469,545.38
Circulation	471,000.00
Deposits	54,066,054.30
United States Bond Account	471,000.00
Unused letters of credit	225,367.90
Provident Reserve Fund	100,000.00
	$80,175,867.58

FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS CO.

September 12, 1916.

RESOURCES.	
Loans	$8,861,816.56
Municipal and other bonds	7,976,929.22
Overdrafts	17.00
Secured advances to trust estates	70.41
Cash and due from banks	7,024,654.13
	$23,857,487.34

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$1,250,000.00
Surplus and profits	421,222.32
Deposits	21,974,261.49
Reserve for taxes	11,963.53
	$23,657,487.34

The stock of the FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS COMPANY is owned by the stockholders of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

ESSEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK. NEWARK, N. J.

September 12, 1916.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$3,106,422.51
Bonds and investments	2,338,487.64
Real estate	300,000.00
Cash due from banks	3,050,619.42
Total	$13,905,529.57

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,701,535.16
Circulation	1,000,000.00
Deposits	10,929,596.91
Total	$13,905,529.57

Officers:
Charles L. Farrell, Pres.; Frank B. Adams, Vice-Pres.; A. F. R. Martin, Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Sept. 12, 1916.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$29,744,674.42
U. S. and other bonds	8,000,382.84
Bank building, real estate, &c.	600,623.70
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	150,000.00
Due from banks and U. S. Treasurer	14,638,935.32
Cash	4,897,459.24
	$58,211,025.52

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock and surplus	$5,000,000.00
Profit	618,962.57
Discount collected but not earned	175,000.00
Reserved for taxes	76,944.17
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	52,258,178.78
	$58,211,025.52

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	500,000.00
Surplus and profits	931,526.02
Circulation	250,000.00
Deposits	22,282,088.50
	$23,995,624.52

OFFICERS: Ledyard Cogswell, Pres.; J. Townsend Lansing, Vice Pres.; Ledyard Cogswell, Jr., Second Vice Pres.; George A. White, Cash.; William Bruce, Asst. Cash.; J. Milton Russum, Asst. Cash.; Edward R. Thorne, Asst. Cash.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

September 12, 1916.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$35,898,208.77
U. S. and other bonds	2,546,553.98
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis	180,000.00
Banking house	575,000.00
Overdrafts	9,439.81
Cash and due from banks	12,061,979.78
	$51,266,181.84

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$4,000,000.00
Surplus	2,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,067,001.32
Circulation	290,000.00
Deposits	43,909,270.61
	$51,266,181.84

OFFICERS.

EDWARD W. DECKER, President.
JOSEPH CHAPMAN, Vice President.
JAMES A. LATTA, Vice President.
ALEXANDER H. OSTROM, Vice Pres.
WILLIAM E. BRIGGS, Vice President.
ROBERT E. MACGREGOR, Cashier.

Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

September 12, 1916.

RESOURCES.	
Time loans and acceptances	$141,072,582.59
Demand loans	38,547,988.10
Bonds, securities, &c.	11,233,148.99
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	2,300,000.00
Real estate	6,048,558.77
Customers liability on letters of credit and acceptances as per contra	3,281,427.83
Overdrafts	4,215.62
Cash and due from banks	87,373,965.10
	$289,766,831.61

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$21,500,000.00
Surplus	8,500,000.00
Undivided profits	3,666,045.11
Reserved for taxes	288,353.85
Circulation outstanding	291,400.00
Liability on letters of credit and acceptances	3,281,413.61
Foreign bills rediscounted	58,198.73
Deposits	251,997,218.01
	$289,766,831.61

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOUSTON, TEXAS.

September 12th, 1916.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$9,066,091.37
U. S. bonds and other securities	2,485,264.46
Banking house and other real estate	1,133,634.02
Cash and due from banks	6,652,831.05
Total	$19,337,820.90

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	409,277.20
Circulation	2,000,000.00
Deposits	14,928,543.70
Total	$19,337,820.90

J. T. Scott, President; F. W. Law, Vice President; W. S. Cochran, Vice President; F. E. Russell, Cashier; G. G. Timmins, Asst. Cashier; J. L. Russell, Asst. Cashier; H. E. Bringhurst, Asst. Cashier; J. W. Hazard, Asst. Cashier.

NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, ALBANY, N. Y.

September 12th, 1916.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$8,822,146.99
Bonds and investments	7,294,228.79
Real Estate	271,578.65
Cash and due from banks	7,237,670.45
	$23,625,624.82

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	500,000.00
Surplus and profits	931,526.02
Circulation	250,000.00
Deposits	21,944,098.80
	$23,625,624.82

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Columbus, Ohio, September 14, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 3, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon.

The stock transfer books close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Monday, September 18, 1916, at 3 o'clock

UP THE HUDSON
BY DAYLIGHT
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St. 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St. 8:45 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Bear Mountain, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Extra Trips Sundays, Sept. 24 and 30, to Bear Mountain and Newburgh and return, leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

Hudson River
Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., 6 P. M. for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

UptheHudson
SUNDAY $1 ROUND TRIP
150 MILES OF DAYLIGHT & TWILIGHT TRAVEL ON PALATIAL STEAMER
"BENJ. B. ODELL"
TO
NEWBURGH, BEACON AND POUGHKEEPSIE
Bring your lunch basket if you wish, but it is unnecessary; there is a fine restaurant and lunchroom aboard; also good music. 9 A. M. from foot of Franklin St.; 9:30 A. M. from foot of West 129th St.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Ideal SEPTEMBER OUTINGS to
BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 MILES UP THE HUDSON.
Music, Dancing, Outdoor Sports.
Str. "Highlander" Daily and Sunday (except Sat. Morning) Lvs. Battery 9:15, W. 132d St. 10, Yonkers 10:30 a.m.
Special Sat. Afternoon Trip
Leaving Battery 1:30, W. 132d St., 2:00 P. M.
About 2 Hours at BEAR MOUNTAIN.
Round Trip, Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays and Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
McAllister Stbt. Co. Tel. Broad 952
Season Closes September 24.

YACHT "PALISADES" FOR INTERSTATE PARK
Two 25-Mile Trips Daily. Close Under Palisades
STOPS AT ENGLEWOOD, ALPINE and FOREST VIEW PLAYGROUNDS. Round Trip, 40c; one way, 25c; between Playgrounds, 10c and 15c.
Leaves W. 132d St. Pier 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.; returns 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Express passage and 1:30 P. M. connection at Newburgh with "Ben. B. Odell" for return, Str. "W. F. Romer," 2:30 and 3:00 P. M. CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

ROUND TRIP 50 CTS RED BANK LINE For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m.; 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lve. Franklin St., 8:30; Battery 8:55 a. m.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 665 Gramercy.

Sight-Seeing Yachts Around New York
Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water
BOSTON Metropolitan Line Route via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and the
CAPE COD CANAL
Superb Steel Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill. Leave Pier 18, No. River, foot of Murray St., Week Days and Sundays, 6 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A. M. Music on each Steamer.
Portland Maine Steamship Line. Steamships North Land and North Star.
Lve. Pier 19, No. River, foot Warren St., Tues., Thurs. and Sats., at 5 P. M.
Tickets and information at Piers, also at New York Transfer Co. Offices and various Tourist Agencies.

BLOCK ISLAND R. I. $1.50
LAST EXCURSION OF SEASON
SUNDAY, SEPT. 24.
Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., New York, 8:30; Brooklyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East New York, 8:49 A. M., for Montauk; thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."
Leave Block Island, returning, 4 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Saturday of each week, at 170 Broadway, 5th Ave. Bldg. (5th Ave. and 23d St.), and Long Island Railroad stations, foot 34th St., E. R., New York; Long Island City and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Restaurant. Lunch Counter and Cafe service on steamer.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9401.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily, at 5:30 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line: Str. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Hobson St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 6:00 P. M.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
NORWAY-SWEDEN-DENMARK
Oscar II.....Sept. 28 | Hellig Olav.....Oct. 12
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N.Y.

BY SEA TO SAVANNAH
Ideal trip for rest, health, recreation.
SAVANNAH LINE, 140 W. 42d St., New York

BUFFALO TO CHICAGO AND RETURN, 7 Days' Cruise—2200 miles on four Lakes. $40. Meals and berth included.
STEAMSHIP SOUTH AMERICAN.

FABRE LINES
N. Y.—Azores—Lisbon—Naples—Marseilles.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

BERMUDA, surprisingly low rates. Booklet. Dellevie's Tours, 1472 Broadway, New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises, 5:43 | Sun sets, 5:54 | Moon rises, 1:59

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:37	4:55	10:48	11:19
Governors Island	5:18	5:31	11:29	11:58
Hell Gate	7:24	7:37	1:09	1:10

Arrived—Friday, Sept. 22.

SS Medina, London, Sept. 9.
SS Wells City, Bristol, Sept. 6.
SS Corning, Kirkwall, Sept. 2.
SS Ekaterinoslav, Baltimore, Sept. 20.
SS Hamlet, Gothenburg, Sept. 20.
SS Imperator, Providence, Sept. 2.
SS Millinocket, Agudilla, Sept. 6.
SS Narragansett, London, Sept. 5.
SS Norman Bridge, Tampico, Sept. 12.
SS Suveric, Boston, Sept. 20.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Sept. 19.
SS Zulia, Mayagues, Sept. 16.
SS El Cid, Galveston, Sept. 16.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Sept. 19.
SS F. Luckenbach, Philadelphia, Sept. 20.
SS Muncaster Castle, Cristobal, Sept. 14.
SS Pennsylvanian, Baltimore, Sept. 19.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Sept. 21.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*San Guglielmo	Naples	Sept. 13
*Vasilefs Constantinos	Piraeus	Sept. 9
*Baltic	Liverpool	Sept. 14
*Duca degli Abruzzi	Gibraltar	Sept. 8
Strathspey	Havre	Sept. 6
Ruby	Barcelona	Sept. 3
Noordyk	Kirkwall	Sept. 10
Cretic	Boston	Sept. 22
Concho	Galveston	Sept. 16
Retiaw	Havre	Sept. 7
Eastgate	Havre	Sept. 6
Gallia	Kirkwall	Sept. 11

DUE TOMORROW.

*New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Sit	Havre	Sept. 10
Morro Castle	Havana	Sept. 21
Comanche	Jacksonville	Sept. 21

DUE MONDAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Sept. 17
*California	Glasgow	Sept. 15
Drazos	San Juan	Sept. 20
Olaf	Para	Sept. 9
Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 23
Minas Geraes	Bahia	Sept. 14
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Sept. 22

DUE TUESDAY.

Berit	Lisbon	Sept. 9
St. Croix	Lisbon	Sept. 9
Dochra	Genoa	Sept. 7
Clifton	La Pallice	Sept. 12
Cornish Prince	Fowey	Sept. 11
Munamar	Antilla	Sept. 22
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Sept. 22

DUE THURSDAY.

†Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 16
Noorderdyk	Kirkwall	Sept. 17
Themistocles	Piraeus	Sept. 18
*Lady Gaspe	Horta	Sept. 18
Almirante	Kingston	Sept. 22
Caracas	San Juan	Sept. 23
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 25
Queen Margaret	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Sardegna	Gibraltar	Sept. 18

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Patria, Naples	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Alcazar	6:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Dominic, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Cosmo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Highland Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Moliere, Rio Janeiro	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manx, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Saba, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Vardar, Port Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans		
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Milazzo, Naples		12:00 M.
Montanan, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Fagersand, Cayenne	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Regina d'Italia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Turks Isl'd	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lyscekloster, Bergen		12:00 M.
Times, Havana		12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Celtic, Queenstown	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andania, London	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Puerto Barrios	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Napoli, Naples		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Matanzas, Santiago		12:00 M.
Santiago, Nassau		3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

SS St. Louis, from New York for Liverpool, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 23d, late. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 267 miles N. of San Juan at noon 21st.
SS Caracas, bound to New York, was 285 miles N. of Curacao at noon 21st.
SS Neches, Galveston to New York, was 200 miles W. of Key West at noon.
SS Perfection, Tampico to New York, was 410 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 62 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Santiago, Havana to New York, was 314 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS J. L. Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 478 miles S. of Sandy Hook at noon.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 340 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 180 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 87 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Northwestern, Port Arthur to New York, was 63 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 707 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Trinidadian, Tampico to New York, was 30 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 197 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 230 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Bantu, Baltimore to New York, was 83 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Giuseppe Verdi, at St. Michaels, Sept. 21.
SS Euphrates, at Rotterdam, Sept. 20.
SS Troni, at Rotterdam, Sept. 20.
SS Rigal, at Cadiz, Sept. 20.
SS Flandres, at Rotterdam, Sept. 20.
SS Ubier, at Rotterdam, Sept. 20.
SS Saga, at Helsingborg, Sept. 11.
SS Farmand, at Lisbon, Sept. 14.
SS Drammensfjord, at Bergen, Sept. 15.
SS Allanilon, at Marseilles, Sept. 16.
SS Plata, at Havre, Sept. 18.
SS Vinovia, at London, Sept. 21.
SS Edith, at St. Thomas, Sept. 21.

Sailed.

SS Kristianiafjord, from Bergen, Sept. 20.
SS Fenchurch, from Marseilles, Sept. 19.
SS Clematis, at Havre, Sept. 19.
SS Stephen R. Jones, from Montevideo, Sept. 20.
SS Agios Georgios, from Genoa, Sept. 20.
SS Madonna, from Bordeaux, Sept. 20.
SS Stockholm, from Gothenburg, Sept. 20.
SS Finland, from Liverpool, Sept. 21.
SS Alaunia, from London, Sept. 19.
SS Pannonia, from London, Sept. 22.
SS Santa Catalina, from Marseilles, Sept. 17.

Passed.

SS Iroquois, New York for London, passed Scilly.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M., Sept. 23, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M., Sept. 23, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M., Sept. 25, SS Palma.
Greece—No sailing at present.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 28, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M., Sept. 25, SS Taormina, and at 8 A. M., Sept. 27, SS Cretic.

Mails for South America.

Barbados, St. Lucia, Guiana, North Brazil, Iquitos, Maceio, Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, via Barbados, Para, Maceio, Pernambuco, and Natal, at 8 A. M.—Dominic.....Sept. 23
South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 8 A. M.—Moliere..Sept. 23
Rio Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos, (other parts of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay will be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Rio Janeiro, Santos, and Buenos Aires, at 12 M.—Highland Prince.....Sept. 23
Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Becas del Toro, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal, Colon, Puntarenas, and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Tenadores..Sept. 23
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Santa Barbara.....Sept. 26

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Indies, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M., (sea post)—St. Paul.....Sept. 23
France, Lithuania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Ceylon, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Lafayette.....Sept. 23
Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries, except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Andania.....Sept. 23

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle,)—Canada Maru.....Sept. 24
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Sept. 29
Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai and Philippine Islands), (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....Sept. 30

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following steamships for Honolulu, Aug. 18; Shanghai, Aug. 26; Kobe, Sept. 1, and Yokohama, Sept. 2—which arrived per steamer Canada, were dispatched east from Seattle on Sept. 18, and are due in New York today.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. —Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Will for probate: John F. Mark.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J. — Weldenfeld (Silberberg—John J. Rooney, Regensberg (Star Mtg. Co.—Edward O. Carr, Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank (Higgins—Joseph W. Keller.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J. — Mutual Life Ins. Co (Clarence Realty and Cons. Co. —Edward R. Cohn. Lizzie B. Barry (Alex. McDowell—Samuel Cowen. Isabella at Hayes (Mary A. Stokes—Patrick A. Gaynor.
SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Re D. G. Pecora Granolithic Co.—Isaac F. Russell.
SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Thomas B. Hedden (Harry Freeman—Geo. Gascoigne.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Guy, J. At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. Letchford (Resht Realty Co.—John A. McSweety.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J. Motions at 10 A. M. Re Borough Bank (Reeves.) Perry (Finken.

Samuel P. Warren Left $52,052.

The estate of Samuel P. Warren, for twenty-five years organist and choirmaster of Grace Episcopal Church, who died on Oct. 7 last, was appraised yesterday at $52,002. He gave $20,000 in cash and other bequests, making a total of $39,181 to his wife, Jeanne J. Warren, and left the remainder to three sisters, a brother and four nieces. He had $21,557 in cash, and securities valued at $27,004. His musical library was worth $2,214. An ebony cabinet piano, thirty-four years old, was appraised at $200.

Great Picture Weekly.

Finely bound volume of THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, full of war pictures. Souvenir of world's greatest conflict sent by mail for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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CARPATHIA.....TUES., OCT. 10, 5 P. M.
CAMERONIA.....SAT., OCT. 14, NOON
ORDUNA.....SAT., OCT. 21, 5 P. M.
*TUSCANIA.....SAT., OCT. 28, NOON
SAXONIA.....SAT., NOV. 4, 3 P. M.
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON
ANDANIA.....THUR., SEPT. 28, 5 P. M.
ALAUNIA.....SAT., OCT. 7, 5 P. M.
21 State St., New York. Tel. 3300 Broad.

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St. Paul.....Sept. 23 | New York...Sept. 30
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SOUTH AMERICA LINE
BARBADOS BAHIA
Rio de Janeiro Santos Montevideo Buenos Aires
S. S. VASARI.....OCT. 7, 11:30 A. M.
S. S. VERDI.....OCT. 21, 11 A. M.
LAMPORT & HOLT, Ltd., 42 B'way, N. Y.

EXPERTS TO SETTLE MACHINE GUN FIGHT

Secretary Baker Selecting a Board to Decide on Best Type to be Adopted by the Army.

ALL KINDS TO BE TESTED

Civilians to Assist Army Officers in a Thorough Investigation of the Whole Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The matter of adopting the best machine gun for the army is to be thoroughly investigated by a special board to be appointed by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, who has had the problem under consideration for several weeks. He hoped to be able to announce today the action upon which he had determined, but this was delayed because the selection of the personnel of the special board had not been completed. The names of the members of the board probably will be announced tomorrow.

In addition to officers representing the various arms of the service, the board will have civilian members whose selection has been made with the greatest care. From what became known on the subject today it was apparent that War Department officials believed that the civilians to be appointed would be entirely satisfactory to all persons interested in settling the machine-gun controversy. The board will go into the merits and practical aspects of the machine-gun question "from the ground up," as it was expressed at the War Department. It will take into consideration all the plans that have been made of the Vickers, the Lewis, and the Benet-Mercier guns, and every circumstance affecting these various types. New tests of the most thorough character are to be made, and it was said today that particular attention would be paid to the developments in these weapons in recent years.

Such information as has been obtained as to the utility of machine guns in actual fighting in the European war will be taken into consideration to enable the board to reach a decision as to the best type to be adopted in this country. This particular phase of the investigation will apply particularly to the Lewis and Vickers guns. The Vickers and the Benet Mercier guns were adopted as standard for the United States Army some years ago, but on account of the desire to take advantage of recent development before determining definitely on equipping the army with a particular type or types, Congress has appropriated comparatively small amounts for the purchase of these weapons.

In the Army Appropriation act, however, an appropriation of $12,000,000 was carried for the purchase of machine guns. Half of this is to be applied to buying machine guns for the army and half to supplying the militia. The special board selected by Secretary Baker is to form a judgment as to which type or types of machine guns should be purchased with this large amount of money.

Both the Vickers and the Lewis guns are being used extensively by the British Army in France. It is said that the Lewis gun is being used in first-line work and the Vickers in the second line. The popularity of the Lewis gun in the British Army has been demonstrated by the large purchases made by the British Government, and what they have heard of the Lewis gun's efficiency in actual hostilities has impressed many American Army officers.

Secretary Baker returned to Washington this morning from St. Louis. Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, who was expected here for a consultation with the Secretary over the story published in THE TIMES that the failure of the War Department to adopt the Lewis gun was due to General Crozier's opposition, did not come to Washington. He has been inspecting coast defenses and arsenals north of New York. General Crozier has denied a statement made by Colonel Isaac N. Lewis, the inventor of the gun, that Colonel Lewis had offered to supply the army with his type of weapon as a gift. The disparity in the statements of General Crozier and Colonel Lewis was cleared today by a letter to THE TIMES from Colonel Lewis in which he said that, while he had offered his gun free of royalty to the War Department through Major Gen. Leonard Wood, then Chief of the General Staff, and ex-officio President of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, he did not make the offer to General Crozier or his bureau, "because it would have been foolish as well as futile to have done so." Colonel Lewis said he "knew from a somewhat bitter personal experience of more than thirty years that it would have been futile and foolish for me or any other American inventor outside the bureau itself to offer any ordnance invention of the Ordnance Bureau in the hope that it would find encouragement toward development and final acceptance."

Secretary Baker declined again today to comment on the allegations or the statements made by Colonel Lewis. The Secretary's position is understood to be that whatever he cares to say on the subject of the adoption of a machine gun for the army will be said in an official statement to accompany his announcement of the movement of a special board to investigate the matter. It was learned, however, that Secretary Baker was aware that Colonel Lewis had personally offered to furnish Lewis machine guns to the army without accepting payment for the royalties to which he is entitled from the American manufacturers of the gun, the Savage Automatic Arms Company of Utica, N. Y.

WANTS LEWIS GUN TESTED.

Head of Savage Arms Company Explains the Firm's Position.

A. E. Borie, President of the Savage Arms Co., said yesterday concerning the company's attitude in the present machine gun controversy:

"I want to make it quite clear that neither the Savage Arms Co. nor any of its officers has any interest in the controversy between Colonel Lewis and the Bureau of Ordnance. The Savage Arms Co. is the exclusive licensed manufacturer of Lewis machine guns in the Western hemisphere. This license was procured during 1914, not from Colonel Lewis, the inventor of the gun, but from the Automatic Arms Co., which controls the Lewis patents, and the license was acquired, as will be noted, several years after the incidents mentioned in the public press concerning Colonel Lewis and the Bureau of Ordnance took place.

"We have a very great interest, however, in the success of the Lewis gun as an effective arm for our military establishment, and our best efforts are being directed toward producing a machine gun that will meet every reasonable requirement the United States War Department sees fit to impose.

"We hope that in the near future the Lewis gun, chambered for United States ammunition, will be given in field tests under war conditions and that its value and merit will be properly and thoroughly tested by our Government."

"The Lewis gun needs no introduction or special privilege. Its value was proved when the British Government adopted it as the official machine gun of the first line troops and the exclusive arm for their aeroplane service, after nearly two years of experience in actual warfare, practically all other machine guns being with the second line or reserve, and its merit has been shown by its steadiness and reliability ever since.

"Our greatest satisfaction, however, would come in its adoption by our own Government, and we feel that if the expected tests are sufficiently exhaustive we will duplicate our European successes and further prove the merit of the gun."

Mrs. Sheldon Left $137,936.

Mrs. Mary R. Sheldon, who died June 16, 1913, and was the wife of George R. Sheldon, former Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, left an estate appraised yesterday at $137,936. She had $88,895 in securities and her only realty holding was her home at 24 East Thirty-eighth Street, appraised at $40,000. She gave the entire estate to her daughters, Mary S. Fuller and Gertrude Sands.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Operators Buy Seventeen Lots Opposite Morningside Park—Lexington Avenue Corner Sold—Manhattan-Bronx Trade—Brooklyn and Suburban Deals—Warren Street Lease.

A large deal in the west Harlem section opposite Morningside Park and a Lexington Avenue purchase provided the features of chief interest in the realty market yesterday. The former transaction involved the purchase by the Directors' Realty Holding Company, of which I. Randolph Jacobs is President, of the plot of seventeen lots on the north side of 123d Street, between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues. The plot is vacant, except one brick building. A portion has been used as a corporation yard and the westerly section has been devoted to tennis courts. The frontage is 425 feet, the easterly end being within 100 feet of Morningside Avenue. Apartments occupy the remainder of the property on the block.

The property was purchased from the Mary G. Pinkney estate, of which Clarence H. Kelsey is administrator. It has been held at $275,000. The new owners plan an early improvement with six-story apartment structures.

Fred V. V. Shaw was the broker in the sale.

Buys Lexington Avenue Corner.

An important Lexington Avenue deal, which is in line with the building and general realty activity on that thoroughfare, lately has been closed in the purchase by P. Jaffe of the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighteenth Street. The property is occupied by two old apartments, being the six-story Ponce de Leon, at 1,151 to 1,159 Lexington Avenue, and the five-story Everett apartment, at 150 and 152 East Eighteenth Street. The frontage is 102.2 on the avenue, by 51.3 on Eighteenth Street.

The property was sold for Edward and Clara Josephy through Pease & Elfiman. It has been held at $150,000. The new owner has bought for investment and has no immediate improvement plans. Mr. Jaffe has been identified, as a druggist, with the locality for fifteen years, his store being on the Seventy-ninth Street corner of Lexington Avenue.

Increases West Side Holdings.

Nathan Wilson has purchased from the Christman Estate, 20 St. Nicholas Place, a three-story dwelling on a plot 45 by 100, located opposite 151st Street. Several months ago Mr. Wilson purchased the adjoining house, at 18 St Nicholas Place, and now controls a plot 90 by 100. Knap & Wasson negotiated both sales. A five-story apartment will be erected on the site by the buyer.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

Anthony McOwen and S. Briggs have purchased from Joseph J. Silver 408, 410 and 412 Third Avenue and 402 East Twenty-ninth Street, three three-story buildings occupying a plot 50 by 100 feet on the southwest corner of the thoroughfares.

In part payment the buyers gave a tract of fourteen acres in East Chester, on the boundary line between New York and Mount Vernon.

Private Dwelling Sale.

Brooks & Momand sold for the Manhattan Savings Institution the four-story and basement private dwelling at 304 West 104th Street, just west of West End Avenue, on a lot 20 by 100 feet.

Resale of Tenement.

Harris Hoppelman has purchased for investment from the John Hunter estate 519 East Thirteenth Street, a six-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100. The seller recently acquired the property in exchange for a plot 50 by 100, on East 118th Street, 160 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

Hospital Buys Adjoining Property.

The Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, a non-sectarian institution at 1,915 to 1,919 Madison Avenue and 41 and 43 East 123d Street, is the buyer of the two three-story private dwellings at 45 and 47 East 123d Street sold Monday by the Lawyers Mortgage Company.

Bronx Sales.

A client of Clement H. Smith has purchased for investment 1,334 and 1,336 Southern Boulevard, two three-story frame dwellings, on a plot 50 by 100, located between Freeman and Jennings Streets.

Brooklyn.

David Meyer sold for Peter S. Bogart to John C. Walsh, a plot 100 by 100, on the south side of Seventy-seventh Street, 129 feet east of Fifth Avenue. The buyer will improve the site with five twenty-foot flats.

Henry Marx sold 1,924 Eightieth Street, a one-family cottage with garage, on a plot 30 by 100, to Joseph Held of Manhattan; 1,928 Eightieth Street, a one-family cottage with garage, on a plot 30 by 100, to Cecelia Rauder of Manhattan, and 1,936 Seventy-sixth Street, one-family cottage, on a plot 60 by 100, to Charles Spiers.

Louis Gold has sold the three-story store building at 2,338 Coney Island Avenue.

Long Island.

Theodore S. Hall sold for Mrs. Helen M. Hartt of East Dennis, Mass., a tract of fifty-five acres of land at Smithtown, L. I., to Harry Tappen of Glenwood Landing, L. I.

H. Frankfort sold for Frances G. Mahar to Nathan Jacobson a large plot of ground situated on the westerly side of New McNeil Avenue and running through to Cedar Lawn Avenue, Far Rockaway, L. I. The purchaser is having plans prepared for an all-year residence.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for the Smith-Singer Company to Edward S. Booth of Manhattan the dwelling 251 South Maple Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company of Montclair, N. J., has sold for the Montclair Development Company to Hubert Atwater the residence on the south side of Watchung Avenue, west of Ridgewood Avenue. The residence is located on a plot 60 by 130 feet. The same firm also sold Dr. C. F. Baldwin to Alvin J. Graffin 100 feet of frontage on the south side of Grand View Road, Verona, N. J.

Westchester County.

Burke Stone, Inc., sold for George Gleichert of Armour Villa Park, Yonkers, N. Y., the 2½-story stucco house situated on the easerly side of Cassilis Avenue, to J. B. Wohlfarth, New York City.

Two Connecticut Sales.

The Southfield Point Company sold a shore front plot adjoining the Southfield Point Club at Stamford, Conn., to Robert Andrews of the National Lead Company. Mr. Andrews will immediately begin the erection of a large all-year-round home.

John Crawford has sold for the New Britain Trust Company, executor of the Estate of Mrs. Alice Stanley Martin on Clapboard Hill, Greens Farms, Conn., to H. Albert Philips of Bridgeport. The property consists of thirty-four acres bordering on Long Island Sound and a large mansion. It was held at $100,000.

Sporting Goods Firm Leases Warren Street Building.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for the Trinity Corporation the five-story building at 10 Warren Street to the New York Sporting Goods Company. The building will be thoroughly remodeled, similar to 16 and 37 Warren Street, recently rebuilt.

The lease is an indication of the willingness of the sporting goods business to remain in the downtown district. Wright & Ditson are at 16 Warren Street.

Westinghouse Company Makes $150,000 Lease.

The Loton H. Slawson Company has leased for the Crystal Spring Water Company its four-story

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

A BEACH FRONT CHANCE

Other business interests induce me to offer for sale 40 bungalows, a 25-room hotel, large bathing pavilion, with 10½ acres of beach property having a frontage of 638 feet on the ocean. Gas, water, electricity and plumbing. Ample room for further development. Rents for $11,000 per annum. Reasonable terms will be made to responsible party. Particulars, 62 Richmond Turnpike, Tompkinsville, S. I. Telephone 2261 Tompkinsville.

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At Mount Vernon, N. Y.

An unusual house renting opportunity, stone and shingle, 12 rooms, 2 baths, on second floor, steam heat, electric lights, about acre land, beautifully shaded, garden, fruit, stable and garage; choice Chester Hill restricted section. Rent $150 monthly; others at all figures. **Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.**

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Less than 30 Min. from Penns. Station. CONVENIENT TO BOSTON; COUNTRY CLUB, BOATING, FISHING, BATHING, GOLF AND TENNIS.

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$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.

LOTS $2 Down, $1 Monthly. Call or write for free railroad tickets.

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Will sacrifice artistic home containing 9 rooms and 2 baths, situated on terraced plot having 150 ft. frontage, facing water. Exclusive, highly restricted community. Convenient to station, bathing beach, country club, stores, churches, and schools. Excellent train service to Penna. Station, running time 25 minutes; commutation $7.50. Property cost $18,500. Will consider $10,500, on reasonable terms. Address OWNER, Box D 269 Times Downtown.

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Only 45 minutes out. Best neighborhood; all latest improvements; grounds all laid out, flowers, shrubs; price $3,250, cash $200. 434 Marbridge Building, 47 W. 34th St.

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Also at LOWERRE SUMMIT, YONKERS, N. Y., beautiful nine-room, modern, detached dwelling; parquet floors, two fireplaces; nearly new; plot 50x100. Also eight-room, modern dwelling, all improvements; plot 50x100.

Liberal Terms. Title Guaranteed. For Information Address

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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on August 31, 1916, WILLIAM A. JAMISON et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of Steamlighter "Santos" for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about July 22nd, 1916, from a collision. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said Steamlighter and pending freight as appraised, viz: $16,028.70, with lawful interest, according to law. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 11th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

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Take Sea Beach Subway from Municipal Building Station, City Hall, Manhattan, to 22d Avenue Station, Brooklyn, 5c. fare, 24 minutes' time.

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I have several new six-family houses, Brooklyn subway, fully rented, on a basis that will net the owner 20% on an investment of $1,000 per house; must sell to protect other property. Get particulars. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, N. Y. Cort. 7440.

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St. James Place, near Gates Ave., 3-story and basement stone house, remodeled by the present owner and occupant on the plan of a bungalow; 9 rooms and 3 baths; electric lights, Rudd water heater, hardwood floors throughout. An artistic home in perfect condition. Mortgage $8,000 at 5%. Want offer. **Z. D. BERRY, Owner, 184 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

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FOR SALE—Two beautiful semi-bungalows, $6,100 and $4,900. Every city improvement; 7 rooms and bath; 30 minutes out; near station.

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High Class Elevator Apartment, 12 Story, Fireproof.

7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths

Rental $1,500 to $1,800.

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Non-Housekeeping
2100 Broadway
At 73d Street

The Sherman—fronting Sherman Square, Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.—the most central and convenient location in the city.

2 & 3 Large Rooms & Bath

with elevator, telephone and maid service.

Rents $900 to $1,200

Meals served in apartment when desired.
Apply to Superintendent, or to
Direct Realty Co.,
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 70th St.
Telephone—Columbus 6314

Peter Minuit
25 CLAREMONT AVE.

Just North of 116th St.,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Short Block from Subway Express Station.

7 and 8 Rooms
2 & 3 Baths
Rents $1,400-$1,600.

Excellent arrangement with foyers & wide halls. Apply on premises, or

EARLE & CALHOUN
S. W. Corner 72d St. & B'way.
'Phone 5116 Columbus.

High-Class Apartments—Every Improvement.
RIO GRANDE

15 Fort Washington Ave., Near 157th St. Subway Station.
5 LARGE ROOMS, VIEW OF RIVER, **$65**
HAMLET, 601 W. 164 St. Cor. B'way **WILTON, 600 W. 165 St.**
4 to 7 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS. **$480 to $1,000**
Apply Supt. or Louis Schlechter, 217 W. 110 St.

7 and 8 Room Apartments
with 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,900 per annum
250 West 82d Street
(Southwest corner of Broadway)

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$2,000 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

65 Central Park W

NORTH CORNER 66TH ST.
Very Desirable 8 Room Apartments.
Overlooking Central Park; unusually large, airy rooms, elevator, high class; rentals $1,500 upward. Apply to superintendent.

THE MARION

2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
6 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets; $660-$930.
All night elevator, 'phone; all improvements.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

THE PEMBROKE

824 ST. NICHOLAS AVE., cor. 151st St.
Night and Day Elevator Service.
All Front Apartments.

$45.00	Five Rooms	$45.00
$48.00	Six Rooms	$48.00

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.
5 AND 6 ROOMS, $35.00 TO $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

149th ST., 551 WEST,

Near Broadway
Very Attractive Apartments
4 Room, 4th Floor, $32.00.
5 Room, 5th Floor, $35.00.

202 W. 78TH ST.

7 Rooms and Bath, Steam Heat.
Hot water, hall service, 'phone, **$47.50**
Immediate Possession.
REMCO at 98th St.
B'way,

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CORNER APARTMENTS

of the Highest Type.
FIREPROOF.

The Cornwall

255 West 90th St.,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story Apartment House. One block from 91st Street Subway Station. Southern exposure; every room an outside room; abundance of light and air.

8 & 9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1900 to $2200.

Representative on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs, Agents,
162 W. 72D ST.

152-6 West 58th St.

(between 6th and 7th Avenues.)
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
Ready for occupancy Oct. 1st
There Remains To Be Leased
1 APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS AND BATH.
1 APARTMENT OF FIVE ROOMS & TWO BATHS.
HOTEL SERVICE IF DESIRED. ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE FOR EXTRA SERVANTS' ROOMS.
Apply on Premises or to
LAURENCE McGUIRE, Agent,
135 BROADWAY. TEL. 218 CORT.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

Hotel Calumet

340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND FLOOR APARTMENT.
SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

Swampscott

Elevator Apartments.
660 W. 180th St., S. E. Cor. Broadway.
Splendid, spacious apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.
4 Rooms, $35; 5 Rooms, $45 to $50; 6 Rooms, $55 to $60; 7 Rooms, $60 to $65.
Apply on Premises, or
Knap & Wasson Co., 4249 B'way at 181st.

FAIRVIEW COURT,

3119 Broadway, near 125th St.
3-4-5-6 ROOM APARTMENTS:
RENT $30 TO $60.
Large and light rooms, elevator. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or owner.
MARCY REALTY COMPANY,
100 Broadway. Tel 355 Rector.

9 Room Apartments

With 2 or 3 Baths
$2,100 to $2,500.
261 Central-Park-West

North Corner 86th Street.

Southern Exposure—Sunshine
Corner Suite, 5th South, 7 rooms, $840.
Corner Suite, 3rd South, 7 rooms & foyer, $900.
Double corner, 7th East, 8 rooms, $840.

THE WESTMINSTER

355 West 145th Street, Cor. St. Nicholas Av.
WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER, 30 E. 57th St.

Prince's Court

3920 Broadway, Cor. 164th St.
Elevator House. Best class tenants only.
Superior Apartments.
4-5 Rooms—$40 to $60
Apply Superintendent on premises, or
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Ave.

THE GRANITE

Opposite Morningside Park
N. E. Cor. Morningside Ave. & 116th St.
Two Choice Apartments of 6 and 7 Rooms,
All Night Telephone and Elevator Service

RIVERVIEW COURT

9 Rooms Corner	**3609-11 Broadway,** Southwest corner 149th St., overlooking Hudson and Broadway. High-class elevator apartments.	**$85**
8 Rooms		**$75**
7 Rooms		**$60**

6 ROOMS.

565 WEST 148TH ST.,
Corner Broadway.
RENT $50.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th)

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, **$30-$60**
Tel. Morn. 3927. Owner on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

7 ROOMS	"AYLSMERE" 60 W. 76th St.	$1050 to $1200
	66 W. 84th St.	$660 to $696

WILLIAM R. WARE,
Broadway at 86th St., S. W. Cor.

8 ROOMS	LYONHURST 235 W. 76th St.	$1200
8 ROOMS	PORTAFERRY 323 W. 83rd St.	$1200

WILLIAM R. WARE,
Broadway at 86th St.

New Apartments

READY FOR OCCUPANCY
8, 9, 10 Rooms—3-4 Baths
The CLEBURNE
924 West End Ave.
105th Street
Exclusive Neighborhood
Interior Driveway
Roof Garden
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co.,
158 Broadway. Tel. 6758 Cort.

"SHROPSHIRE"
TWO ROOMS & BATH
NON-HOUSEKEEPING
40-to-60-Monthly-Yearly Lease
Near Subway & L. Express Station
136-138 WEST 65th ST

The BROCKHOLST

101 West 85th St.
Tel. Schuyler 4774.
8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths,
$950 to $1,350.
Ground floor, suitable for doctor.
Apply Superintendent, on premises.

LIDO HALL

110th St. at 7th Av. (N.W.Cor.)
9 ROOMS—3 BATHS.
RENTALS $1,600 TO $1,700.
Overlooking Central Park; fireproof; 1 block to "L," subway, and cars. Apply on premises, or
William F. Fuerst, Inc., 87 Nassau St.

Apartments of 4-5 Rooms.
2,479-2,485 University Av., between 189th and 190th Sts.
All outside rooms, with latest improvements, such as telephone, electric light, shower baths, sanitary drying rack in kitchen, porcelain tub covers, double ovens, &c., located near Devoe Park, three blocks from new subway station.
Moderate Rents. Agent on premises.

Riverside Dr. Cor. 138th St

5 Rooms, Southwest Corner.....$65
7 Rooms .....$70 to $75

Imperial Arms

JUST COMPLETED
425-431 West 214th Street
4-5 Room Apartments
with every conceivable improvement; one block from 215th St. Broadway Subway Station.
Reasonable Rentals
AGENT ON PREMISES

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Av. at 59th Street.—Choice Apartments, 2, 4 or more rooms, with bath. Annual rental $600 to $1,500, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises, or
FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St.

5 ROOMS

Attractive House and Select Tenants
464 WEST 152D ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th).

8 Rooms, Corner, $70
400 West 152d St.,
(St. Nicholas Ave.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3573 Broadway, (147.)

2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath,

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

JACKSON HEIGHTS

APARTMENTS

JUST COMPLETED

Equal to the Best in Manhattan **$25 to $45** 4 & 5 Large Rooms & Bath

MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT
Many Unusually Attractive Features.

A Real Neighborhood Community. Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys. Playground. Pavilion for Dancing.

THE **QUEENSBORO CORPORATION**

Renting Office, Jackson Avenue, corner of 25th St. Tel. Newtown 1214.

TWO WAYS TO REACH APARTMENTS { From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 21 Ave.), take Jackson Ave., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Ave. (FARE FIVE CENTS.) Leave car at Jackson Ave. and 25th St. Renting office on corner.
Or take Queensboro Subway at Grand Central Subway Station to Jackson Ave., Long Island City. Free transfers are issued.
TWENTY MINUTES' RIDE EITHER ROUTE.

THE BARNARD

106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
10 Story, Fireproof, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,200 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.
FIRST FLOOR APARTMENT FOR DOCTOR WITH TWO ENTRANCES.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

104 EAST 40th ST.

ONE DOOR EAST OF PARK AVENUE
A Few 5-6 Room Apartments
To Rent from October 1 next. $1,800 to $2,200.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
THE PARK AVENUE OPERATING CO., Inc.,
'Phone 4435 Murray Hill. 527 Fifth Avenue

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

400 Riverside Drive

Corner 112th St.
The Finest Section on the Drive.
High class modern Apartment, with every new improvement. Very attractive floor plan.
8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rents $1,500-$1,800.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

The HILLCREST

Modern Elevator Apts.
8 rooms & 3 baths, Large, sunny
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
430 WEST 116th ST.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE KNICKERBOCKER

247 Fifth Avenue
HANDSOME, LARGE DUPLEX
Housekeeping Apartment
Attractive Rental to Exclusive Tenant

BACHELOR APTS.

53 E. 61ST ST.
WELD CHAMBERS
1 AND 2 ROOMS AND BATH.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Meals and Valet Service Optional.

APARTMENT FOR RENT.

Large Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
All Rooms Light and Airy.
3 EAST 35TH ST.
GEO. R. READ & CO.

75 EAST 81st ST.

Northwest corner Park Av.
Six, seven, eight rooms,
$750, $900, $1,000, $1,200 Yearly.
Two doctors' apartments. Service unexcelled.

BROOKLYN.

ON THE HEIGHTS

Eight-story Apartments. Fireproof Elevator 10 MINUTES TO WALL ST. 5 MINUTES to Borough Hall Subway Station.
The **GRAYDON**
68-74 MONTAGUE ST.
The **WOODHULL**
62-68 PIERREPONT ST.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms
with bath and ample closet space; every modern improvement; tiled bathrooms, vacuum cleaners, etc.
Refined Residential Section.
Night and Day Telephone and Elevator Service.
Rents $480 to $1,000
One apartment of eight rooms and two baths on the eighth floor, with a wonderful water view, south and west exposures; rent $1,000.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
Arthur H. Waterman
185 MONTAGUE ST. Tel. Main 800.

11 Monroe Place, Heights.

Five minutes from Borough Hall subway; one and two rooms and bath apartments; excellent service; vacuum cleaner and telephone; rents $23 to $32. Apply on premises or
A. H. WATERMAN,
185 Montague St., Brooklyn. Phone 800 Main

BRONX.

NEW AND SELECT

3 Rooms $23	5 Rooms $35
4 Rooms $28	6 Rooms $42

Just Completed.
Large and Attractive.
Would be now fully rented if not for our careful selection of tenants
114 FIELD PLACE
1 Block south of 184th St.
1 Block west of Concourse.
A. HAMILTON & SON

3-4-5 ROOMS

JUST COMPLETED
Facing St. James Park
All Improvements
Lowest rents in neighborhood
Cor. 192 St. & Jerome Av.
Half block from Jerome Av. Subway sta. and crosst'n cars
Agent on premises

Real Estate

Forty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

SACRIFICE BY EXECUTOR.—Executor seeking to liquidate estate offers at bedrock price dwelling house on West 48th St. near Broadway; small amount of cash required to secure title to excellent investment property; opportunity for quick profits. For particulars address Carl E. Buckley, 30 Broad St., New York City.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser & Auctioneer
156 Broadway Telephone 1547 Cortlandt

LOOK!—Four-story private house, sacrifice to close estate; valued at $28,000. What's your offer? 78th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Av.; rented. Address Quick, 364 Columbus Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Brooklyn.—Valuable water front, 24 acres; also 450 choice Jamaica lots, ripe for development; sacrifice for cash. Rohrer, 62 West 51st.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$16 monthly buys elegant home of 6 rooms and bath; heat, electricity, water, gas, and other modern improvements; only two blocks from trolley; small amount down gives immediate possession. B. Johnson, Box 145 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad. REED, CLARK & LEE CO., Depot Plaza, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516 White Plains.

Waterfront Dutch Colonial house, new, of 12 rooms and 3 baths, on the open Sound; garden, trees and garage for two cars; man's room and bath, heated by main house system; luxurious owner's suite, three open fireplaces; intensified hot water heat; most modern equipment throughout. W. D. Gregory, 51 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill—5433.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

COZY 5-ROOM BUNGALOW
with a fine view of country and convenient to water for boating, bathing, and fishing; beautiful cleared ground for gardening, &c.; large porch, open fireplace, nice, airy bedrooms, and connecting bath; 3 minutes from station; owner will sell reasonable to quick buyer for $150 down and $17 monthly. E. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Old-fashioned bungalow in a fine location on a hilltop; will sacrifice to quick buyer; house needs a few small repairs and can be made into a dandy all-year home; plenty of ground for cultivation; only $100 cash and $12 monthly. "Bargain Bungalow," 137 Times Downtown.

For $12 monthly and $100 cash will sell my small farm to good family, not far out, with a big plot of ground for truck farming and chickens; good, roomy house; near depot and trolley. B. Brand, 186 Times Downtown.

AT NORTH FREEPORT.
New house, 6 rooms, bath, laundry; pantry, reception hall; all improvements and steam heat; nice plot and fine shade; $2,800; $100 cash, $25 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

If you are looking for a small house, with large porch and large, shady plot, near station and trolley, complete for $1,275, on terms of $75 down and $8 monthly, answer at once. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful seven room house, artistic outside, and a model of perfection inside; plot 60x120; large trees; park approach; fine streets; all modern improvements; large fireplace; near station; easy commuting, $5.90 per month; price, to sell quick, $5,500; cost $6,500. For particulars call, write, or phone, Mrs. Ida Earon, 204 West 123d St. Tel. 6686 Morningside.

CALDWELL CEDARS,
Caldwell, N. J.
A restricted woodsy, healthful, convenient place near town centre, with city improvements and country surroundings.
Three lovely houses; prices, $6,500 to $10,500. Rental, $45 to $65 monthly.
Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

"The town that makes New Jersey famous."
GLEN ROCK,
(One mile south of Ridgewood.)
Most attractive homes in New Jersey, $5,000 to $6,000; easy terms; would rent for year to intending buyers; write for booklet.
Smith-Singer Company, Glen Rock, N. J.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 500 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUREBACH,) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Summit.—$55, if rented before Oct. 1, direct from owner, house that has been held at $65; option to buy. Sonnekalb, 88 Mountain Av., or 255 4th Av., N. Y., 6th floor.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

Lot 50 ft. in Hoboken or Jersey City on high land near trolley or tute. G. W. Carnrick Co., 23 Sullivan St., New York.

Apartments Wanted

Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments in choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

A.A.A.—Have clients waiting for high-class, well-furnished apartments. Send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 102 West 72d St.

Furnished flat containing two bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, bath; rent not over $40; respectable only. C 31 Times.

Clients waiting for high-class furnished apartments, all sizes. Exclusive Renting Agency, 176 West 72d. Columbus 848.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, held at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of September, 1916.

Present: Hon. MARTIN T. MANTON, District Judge.

In the matter of PHILIP M. FRIEDLANDER, individually and as a member of the firm of Friedlander & Bartnowsky, and FRIEDLANDER & BARTNOWSKY, Alleged Bankrupts.

Whereas, a voluntary petition in bankruptcy herein was filed on the 21st day of September, 1916, for the adjudication of Philip M. Friedlander, individually and as a member of the firm of Friedlander & Bartnowsky, and the said firm of Friedlander & Bartnowsky, and it appearing from the annexed petition of Marton M. Mandel, and the affidavit of Philip M. Friedlander, verified September 21st, 1916, that it is impossible to serve a subpoena upon Benjamin Bartnowsky, a co-partner of said firm of Friedlander & Bartnowsky, because he resides in Amsterdam, Holland, and cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court,

NOW, on motion of Charles L. Hoffman and Henry A. Friedman, attorneys for the alleged bankrupts, it is

ORDERED, that BENJAMIN BARTNOWSKY, a co-partner of the firm of Friedlander & Bartnowsky, alleged bankrupt herein, plead, answer or demur on or before the 10th day of October, 1916, to the petition in bankruptcy filed herein in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 21st day of September, 1916, and in case of his failure to plead, answer or demur thereto, an adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

ORDERED, that this order be published in The New York Times, a newspaper published in New York City, Southern District of New York, once a week for two consecutive weeks, the last publication to be on the 30th day of September, 1916, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said Benjamin Bartnowsky at his last known place of residence, to wit, Amsterdam, Holland, on or before the day of the first publication.

M. T. MANTON, D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 23,555.—In Bankruptcy. —CHELSEA LIGHTING FIXTURE WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Chelsea Lighting Fixture Works, Inc., are hereby given notice that on August 21st, 1916, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, October 5th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 20,966.—In Bankruptcy. —JULIUS BEZOZI, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Julius Bezozi are hereby given notice that on July 6th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, October 5th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 23,652.—In Bankruptcy. —ALFRED E. BARLOW, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Alfred E. Barlow are hereby given notice that on September 19th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, October 5th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

ATTRACTIVE apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath; handsomely furnished; one block from subway; restaurant, full hotel service; $12 to $15 weekly; extra large three-room suite, $22.50; investigate. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32nd.

Apartments, two rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

425 Madison Av.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; bath, kitchenette; completely furnished; yearly lease; $55. Apply Benjamin, Tyson's Market.

Unusually large, light living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; choicely furnished; near Ritz-Carlton; lease; $85; references. B 123 Times.

Elegantly furnished apartments, northwest corner Park Av., seven and eight rooms; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

Small, attractive two-room apartment; exceptional advantages. 28 East 52d St.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

Unusual apartment, 3 rooms and bath. 28 East 52d St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4-ROOM APARTMENTS, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 99th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up; 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $55 and up; 4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $15 to $35 weekly, $60 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

111th, 545 West.—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment, two master bedrooms; will rent for six months; only those having first-class references considered; an ideal home in which to spend the Winter months; complete in every detail.

Lady, having beautifully furnished home, will rent bedroom; twin beds; running water; connecting living room and bath; Broadway, one block from 72d St. subway; for 2 people; breakfast if desired; reasonable; references. G 179 Times.

2-4-5 ROOMS,
Exquisitely furnished in every detail, including silver and linen.
Possession and leases Oct. 1.
507 W. 113. Phone 8240 Morningside.

THE NORE,
151 West 96th St., corner Amsterdam Av., 6 light rooms and bath; all improvements. Henry C. B. Stein, 242 East Houston St. Janitor on premises.

10th, 20 West.—Studio apartment, four rooms, bath, and kitchenette; studio 20x26; window 12x16; open fireplace, steam heat, electricity; also two and four room apartment; all light, large rooms.

Elegant 5-6 rooms and bath; all improvements; $36-$46; lease; telephone service. Inquire Operator, 608 West 140th St., near Drive.

Attractive, light four-room apartment, private house, desirable neighborhood; light housekeeping arrangements; private bath; $30. 449 Convent Av.

3 Room, bath, kitchenette; $35; heated; private house; West Twentieth St.; couple at business desired; references required. Address H. L., 182 9th Av.

20th St., 424 West.—Overlooking Episcopal Seminary grounds; five rooms, bath, steam, $37-$42; a very select class of tenants; no small children.

A few exceptional five-room front corner apartments. W. A. Barbour, 105 West 72d St. Telephone Col. 8881

203 WEST 94TH ST.
Five and six rooms, electric lights, elevator, &c., $50 and $65; references required.

72 WEST 69TH ST.
Seven rooms, electric lights, steam heat; hot water rent $60 and $65.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

Brooklyn.

9 MONTAGUE TERRACE, HEIGHTS.
Five minutes from Borough Hall subway; one and two rooms

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A disturbance of moderate intensity has its centre over the region of the Great Lakes and is moving eastward. Another disturbance is forming over the western plateau region. The disturbance over the lakes has been attended by local rains in that region, and in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, Arkansas, and the interior of the Middle Atlantic States, while the one over the western plateau has caused rains in Northern California, Nevada, and Utah. In other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England the weather will be unsettled, with probably local showers and somewhat lower temperature Saturday, and fair Sunday, except that local showers will probably continue in Northern New England.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south and east, with overcast weather and showers; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south, overcast, probably showers; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable, generally fair.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Local showers and somewhat lower temperature Saturday; Sunday, probably fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers, followed by clearing and cooler Saturday; Sunday, fair with moderate temperature.

Western New York—Overcast and somewhat cooler Saturday; Sunday fair.

Northern New England—Local showers Saturday and probably Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	59	61	4 P. M.	68	68
6 A. M.	59	62	6 P. M.	69	67
9 A. M.	65	67	9 P. M.	64	67
12 M.	69	61	11 P. M.	62	67

This thermometer is 41 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 65.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 65; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 71 degrees at 12:45 P. M.; minimum, 60 degrees at 2:30 A. M. Humidity, 54 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.92 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P.M.	(Thursday.)	Loss.
11:45	—307 E. 60 St.; John Scott	Not given
A.M.	(Friday.)	
3:00	—21 2 Av.; Herman Levi	Slight
9:30	—3,545 3 Av.; McMiddle	Not given
11:50	—117 Spring St.; Art Nov. Co	Slight
P.M.		
12:10	—1,600 2 Av.; Abraham Henry	Slight
12:10	—48 St. & Madison, N.Y.C. Yds	Slight
12:45	—1,813 2 Av.; Isaac Cohen	Slight
1:40	—8 W. 20 St.; Jacob Neadle	Slight
3:20	—450 E. 81 St.; Fannie Horowitz	Slight
3:12	—117 W. 98 St.; Fredk. Spring	Slight
6:00	—133 Grand St.; Louis Strebel	Slight
6:45	—40 E. 29 St.; Mrs. McPherson	Slight
9:40	—114-116 Spring St.; H. Goldberg	Not given
9:20	—195-197 Chrystie St.; Ellenbogen & Meyer	$1,000
9:26	—106 Broome St.; not given	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—1st Lt. D. D. Dale, M. R. C., from Southern Dept. to his home and stand relieved from active duty. He will report to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

Capt. H. B. Hutchinson, Philippine Scouts, retired, is assigned to recruiting duty at Atlanta, Ga., for ten days' instruction, then to Birmingham, Ala., and enter on recruiting duty there.

The stations of the following 2d Lts. of the Q. M. C. having been at places indicated at time of their acceptance of appointment, they are announced as holding station at said places from said including date of assignment: At Washington, D. C., Office Depot Quartermaster: L. Hostetter, ... B. Eckels, D. Nicholson, E. Neide, T. S. Pugh, L. E. Collier, J. K. Brierley, ... (all), and S. B. Armat. Office of Quartermaster General; A. A. Padmore, New York City, Office Depot Quartermaster, temporarily at El Paso, Texas; C. M. Exley, Office A. Q. G.; F. C. Kearns, Seattle, Wash., temporarily at Brownsville, Texas, and W. A. MacNicholl, Office of Q. M. G., temporarily at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Lt. Col. R. Harrison, Cav., is detailed for service in Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as Assistant to the Adjutant of Southern Dept.

Orders of Aug. 23 relating to Capt. F. S. Macy, M. C., revoked.

Maj. F. S. Macy, M. C., will report to Col. C. Richard, M. C., President of an examining board at Governors Island, N. Y., for examination for promotion to grade of Major, then to his station.

Capt. O. S. Albright, Sig. Corps, will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty.

1st Lt. B. Lents, 21st Inf., from duty at University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Oct. 5, then to his regiment.

Orders of Sept. 6, relating to 1st Lt. D. N. Swan, Jr., C. A. C., revoked.

Maj. L. A. Lovis, Q. M. C., to El Paso, Texas, for duty as Quartermaster of one of the divisions, with headquarters at El Paso.

Maj. P. Willis, Q. M. C., is relieved from further duty at Southern Dept., and will proceed to San Francisco and sail about Oct. 5 for the Philippines for duty.

Capt. G. E. Thorne, Q. M. C., in addition to his other duties, will report to Commanding Officer, Ft. Huachuaca, Ariz., for duty as Quartermaster until return of Capt. C. J. Nelson, Q. M. C., or until relieved by another officer.

1st Lt. W. H. H. Morris, Jr., 9th Inf., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas.

Name of Maj. F. Conner, F. A., is removed from list of officers detached from their commands.

1st Lt. W. R. Van Sant, Inf., (promoted subject to examination,) is retired on account of disability.

Maj. R. Field, Inf., (promoted subject to examination,) is retired on account of disability.

Leaves: 1st Lt. A. J. French, C. A. C., 1 month and 10 days; 1st Lt. D. Dale, M. R. C., 20 days; Capt. S. J. Turnbull, M. C., 2 months' extension, and Col. M. M. Patrick, Corps of Engrs., 5 days.

Navy.

Commanders W. H. Standley from command of the Yorktown to Naval Academy and C. C. Pewel to Norfolk Yard Oct. 18.

Lts. R. C. Grady from command of Division Four, submarine force, Atlantic Fleet, Oct. 31, to office of Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Dept.; E. S. Root to temp. duty Bureau of Navigation, Oct. 2, and N. W. Post, Kansas City, Mo., recruiting station, Oct. 21, to gunnery officer on the Louisiana.

Jr. Grade Lieuts. E. K. Lang, the Hopkins, to the Cheyenne; S. M. La Bounty to recruiting station, New Orleans, Oct. 15; C. S. Roberts, aid on staff, second in command, Atlantic Fleet, to home, wait orders; O. C. Badger, the Maine, to temp. duty receiving ship at New York, connection fitting out the Arizona and on board when commissioned; J. F. Dalton, the Illinois, Oct. 15, to engineer officer of the Petrel; W. D. Lamont, the Petrel, to the Illinois; R. B. Horner, the New Hampshire, to the Virginia; J. B. Nutter, Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., Sept. 30, to connection fitting out the Arizona and on board when commissioned, and G. Bradford and H. Bell from works of Sperry Gyroscope Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., to receiving ship at New York, connection fitting out the Arizona and on board when commissioned.

Surgs. H. F. Strine to Naval Hospital and Medical School, Washington, D. C., Sept. 25; R. W. Plummer to the Alabama, and G. F. Freeman, the Tacoma, home, wait orders.

P. A. Surgs. H. A. May, Port Royal, S. C., barracks, to wait orders; P. E. Garrison, the Dolphin, to duty with expeditionary forces in Santo Domingo; E. H. H. Old, Naval Hospital and Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, to the Solace; D. G. Sutton, the Chester, to Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., and D. G. Allen to the Chester.

Act. Chap. A. J. Hayes, the New Hampshire, to Naval Hosp., Las Animas, Col., sick.

Chief Boatswain E. J. Damon, the Severn, to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Gunner G. Sherer, from Iona Island to the Birmingham.

Chief Pay Clerks L. S. Sutliff, the Kearsarge, to Charleston, S. C., Yard; H. L. Battle, Charleston, S. C., Yard, to the Yorktown; A. J. Barnum, to Portsmouth, N. H., Yard, and C. R. Sias, Training Station, San Francisco, to the St. Louis.

Pay Clerks J. F. Flynn, Portsmouth, N. H., Yard, to the Kearsarge; C. B. Fuller, the St. Louis, home, wait orders, and P. Lewis, the Yorktown, to Training Station, San Francisco.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China, Sept. 22: Gd. Lts. T. A. Thompson, to the Monterey, and R. Dudley, the Monadnock, to the Galveston.

Ens. J. S. Farnsworth, to the Galveston, and M. Y. Cohen, the Mohican, to the Monadnock.

Asst. Paymrs. S. G. Brune, the Cincinnati, to Cavite Station; F. C. Craig, the Monadnock, to the Cincinnati, and J. P. D. Hodapp, to the Monadnock.

Chief Gunner D. P. Henderson, to the Brooklyn.

Gunners W. Croran, Olongapo Station to Cavite Station; L. W. Becker, the Monadnock, to the Brooklyn, and J. O. Johnson, the Brooklyn, to the Monadnock.

Marine Corps.

Following Brig. Gens. were commissioned from Aug. 29: C. H. Lauchheimer, Adjutant and Inspector; G. Richards, Paymaster, and C. L. McCawley, Quartermaster.

Capts. J. W. Wadleigh, Annapolis Barracks, to 1st Brigade, Haiti, and A. H. Brown, Washington Barracks, to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

First Lts. R. E. Adams, Norfolk Barracks, to 1st Brigade, Santo Domingo; S. B. Kennedy, San Diego Barracks, to the Denver, and A. McG. Robbins, from recruiting duty, the Cincinnati, to Las Animas Naval Hospital, Colo., sick.

Second Lts. L. C. Long, Mare Island Barracks, to San Diego Barracks; O. Floyd, the Denver, to Mare Island Barracks, and S. N. Raynor, Hingham Barracks, to 1st Brigade, Santo Domingo.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—At Norfolk: Aylwin, Balch, Cunningham, and the Jason. At Lynnhaven Roads: Benham, Cummings, Nicholson, Sampson, and the Wainwright. At Newport: Caesar and MacDonough. Castine, at Barahona; Cushing and Duncan, at Boston; Dolphin, at Washington. At Hampton Roads: Drayton, Jarvis, McCall, Monaghan, New York, O'Brien, Porter, Smith, Sterett, and the Wadsworth. At Southern Drill Ground: Dubuque, Florida, Flusser, Jupiter, Oklahoma, Ontario, Texas, Utah, and the Wyoming; Ericsson, at New York Yard; G-3, at New London; Maryland, at Manzanillo; New Orleans, at Seattle; South Carolina, at Rappahannock Spit, and the South Dakota, San Francisco.

SAILED—Colorado, San Diego for San Francisco. Hampton Roads for Southern Drill Ground: Fanning, McDougal, Paulding, Sonoma, Tucker, and the Winslow; Maine, New York for Philadelphia. Mayflower, Southern Drill Ground for New York; Panther, Charleston for Hampton Roads; Standish, Norfolk for Annapolis; Vulcan, Norfolk for Lambert's Point, and the West Virginia, Bremerton for San Francisco.

The Culgoa will leave Hampton Roads for Santo Domingan waters about Sept. 28. Passengers for the Culgoa should reach Hampton Roads in time to embark there on the forenoon of Sept. 28.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. Mead, 21.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. J. L. Korb, 277, to take effect 12:01 A. M., Oct. 1.

Fire Department.

Death: Fire, 1st grr., J. P. Hayes, No. 2, Eng. 227, at 2 A. M., Sept. 22. Funeral from his late residence, 1,153 Gates Av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., Sunday, Sept. 24. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. The members of Engine Co. 227 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers.

Change of temporary detail while on sick report, at 8 A. M., Sept. 23: Fire, 1st gr., T. Goss, Eng. 78, new Bronx Fire Alarm Station, north side of 180th St., Devoe St. to Bronx Park Av., as watchman, to Eng. 78, for watch duty.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, to new Bronx Fire Alarm Station, north side of 180th St., Devoe St. to Bronx Park Av., as watchman, at 8 A. M., Sept. 23: Fire, 1st grr., W. P. Schneider, H. & L. 22.

Members of the department have been notified, and will notify their friends who anticipated attending the baseball game between the Police and Fire Departments, at Ebbets' Field, on Sunday, Sept. 24, that this game has been postponed. The first game will be held on Sunday, Oct. 1, at the Polo Grounds.

Special leaves: Eng. of Steamer J. P. McManus, Eng. 93, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 24; Eng. of Steamer A. J. Poggi, Eng. 76, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 24; Eng. of Steamer C. F. Ahern, Eng. 54, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 25; Fire, 1st gr. S. E. Mendelson, Eng. 95, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 24; Fire, 1st gr. J. J. Tierney, Eng. 28, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Sept. 23; Fire, 1st gr. A. E. Hills, Eng. 20, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 24; Fire, 1st gr. C. F. Wade, Eng. 73, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 25; Fir. 3d gr. W. J. Rogers, H. & L. 76, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 24.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received until 4 P. M. on Oct. 4, for electrician, temporary work. The subjects and weights of the examination will be: Experience, 4; technical, 6. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Appointments are made from this list at an entrance salary of $4.80 a day, when employed, as occasion requires. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications.

United States.

The commission announces for Oct. 4, at the New York Custom House, an examination for laboratory assistant in ceramics, for men only, to fill vacancies in the laboratory of the Bureau of Standards, Pittsburgh, Penn., at salaries ranging from $900 to $1,200 a year. This examination is held to obtain eligibles having technical training in the subject of ceramics, comprising the technology of structural clay products, refractories, and pottery. As the supply of eligibles resulting from recent examinations has not been equal to the demand, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. Competitors will be examined in general physics, French or German, practical questions in ceramics, education, training, and experience. Applicants must be graduates of college students in a course of ceramic engineering or ceramics at a technical school or college of recognized standing. The names of senior students attaining eligibility in the examination will not be certified for appointment until they have furnished proof of actual graduation. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The High School Teachers' Association will hold a general meeting in the Washington Irving High School at 10:30 A. M. on Oct. 7. The topic will be "The Junior High School." The speakers will be George Weston, Associate Superintendent of Schools, Philadelphia, and Edward B. Shallow, Associate Superintendent of Schools, New York. Discussion will be opened by John H. Denbigh, Principal of the Morris High School, and S. McKee Smith, Chairman of the Committee of the Teachers' Council on the Junior High School. There will be an election of delegates to the Teachers' Council, and action on proposed amendments to the Constitution.

The following vacancies exist for janitor and janitor-engineer:

P. S.		Compensation.
11,	Manhattan	$1,908
29,	Manhattan	1,838
88,	Manhattan	2,250
92,	Manhattan	3,384
137,	Manhattan	2,412
17,	The Bronx	1,116
21,	Brooklyn	1,272
22,	Brooklyn	1,440
96,	Brooklyn	900
8,	Queens	732
23,	Queens	1,500

Application may be made by janitors and janitor-engineers at present in the employ of the Department of Education for these vacancies and transfers will be made upon the merits of the applicant. All applications should be addressed to Isadore Montefiore Levy, 500 Park Avenue, New York.

Evening School 90, Manhattan, situated on Avenue A, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets, opens for registration of pupils for the Winter session on Sept. 25, at P. M. Registration will continue throughout the week excepting on Saturday. School will also be open for registration on Oct 6, and Oct. 7. The term will begin on Oct. 2, at 7:15 P. M.

Classes will be formed for those who have not yet completed the work of the day school and for those who have neglected their education. This course leads to graduation and to admission to the high school. The subjects taught will be reading, history, arithmetic, geography, and penmanship. There will also be classes in cooking, sewing, dressmaking, and millinery.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

SHELDON, Mrs. MARY R., wife of George R. Sheldon, (June 16, 1915;) net estate, $136,766. Mary E. Fuller and Gertrude Sands, daughters, were the beneficiaries. Assets: Equity $40,000 in 24 East 38th St., appraised at $90,000; cash, $159; stocks and bonds, $85,535; silverware, $941; jewelry, $10,000. The decedent owned 100 shares of stock in the Corporation Trust Co., appraised at $20,000; 200 shares Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light Co., $20,000; 350 shares North American Company, $23,400, and smaller blocks of stock in several other corporations.

WARREN, SAMUEL P., (Oct. 7, 1915;) net estate, $49,229. Jeanne J. Warren, widow of decedent, received a cash bequest of $20,000, books, jewelry, and furniture, $427, and the country home at Rimrocks, Ulster County, $1,000, and a life estate in $24,293. The remainder after the life estate passes to three sisters, the brother, four nieces, and a nephew of decedent. George W. Millard, not related, received $500. Assets: The tract of land in Ulster County adjoining the land of John Burroughs, $1,000; bank, $21,357; personalty, $437; musical library vocal and orchestra scores, sacred and secular music, $2,214; stocks and bonds, $21,004.

Business Opportunities

Fifty cents an agate line.

Manager wanted for modern fire-proof commercial hotel, now under construction in growing manufacturing city in South Carolina, on main line of Southern Railway; man with some capital preferred; in writing for information give experience and amount will invest; the business interests of the community are behind this proposition. M. V. Richards, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner, Room 219 Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

Rapid growing, big paying manufacturing business offers blocks of $500 to $1,000 of 7 per cents. preferred with liberal bonus of common; assets 3 times value preferred stock; investment exceptionally safe. Call on C. R. Chamberlin, 303 5th Av., N. Y. C.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7394.

Established aeroplane manufacturers incorporated for $50,000, operated by practical men, require additional capital; exceptional opportunity for one or two, participate in paying business. L 288 Times Downtown.

Importer and commisston merchant of highest standing, best selling facilities, storeroom, &c., is open to handle additional line of meritorious merchandise. D 267 Times Downtown.

10,000 names of wealthy retail mail order buyers of women's wearing apparel at 2c each; whole or any part; cost $5,000 to procure; quick action necessary. Call Room 613, 303 5th Av.

BOSTON FOOD FAIR, month of October; will lease half of my space or will exhibit as "good seller." Address Hatheway, 531 Old So. Bldg., Boston.

Will invest $5,000 and services in wholesale business staple line. B 165 Times.

Partner wanted, $5,000, cigarette business. Poulianis, 124 West 45th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

1916 WHITE "80" LANDAULET.
1916 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1916 WESTCOTT CABRIOLET.
1916 CHANDLER CABRIOLET.
1916 HUDSON 6-40 SEDAN.
1916 CADILLAC "8" LIMOUSINE.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1916 OLDS "8" TOURING.
1915 FIAT "30" FOREIGN TOURING.
1915 OVERLAND BROUGHAM.
1915 PACKARD 3-38 COUPE.
1915 HUDSON 6-40 LIMOUSINE.
1915 FORD SEDAN.
1914 S. G. V. TOWN LANDAULET.
1913 MARMON TOWN.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 8D FL.

CHALMERS—Ohio lady, not desiring to drive home, will sell 1913 Chalmers five-passenger six-cylinder touring car; big bargain; self-starter, electric lights, perfect condition and appearance; tires excellent. Phone Room 771, Hotel Imperial.

Chalmers Coupelet 1915 six-cylinder model; excellent in both condition and appearance; has full equipment and many extras, including all new tires; $775. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

COLE 1916—MODEL 8-60.
Seven-passenger, driven 3,500 miles.
As good as new in every way.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Decatur 4004.

CHANDLER 1916 touring, used 5 months; price, $750. Owner, 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

DODGE—1916—RUNABOUT.
Has had very little use.
Looks and runs like a new car.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Decatur 4004.

DODGE.—1916 & '15 touring cars. Some have been rebuilt in our own shop. All have good paint and tires.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Decatur 4004.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
HUDSON 1916 SEDAN.
HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET.
CADILLAC "8" TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER AND JACOD.
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

Hupmobile 1914, 1915 and 1916 models, touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled and newly painted and are guaranteed the same as new; they have full equipment and many extras. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile 1916 Model Touring Car, just like new in every respect; fully guaranteed; will accept any reasonable offer. J. Diuguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

MAXWELL, delivery for sale, ready for use, $175. Plaza Garage, 455 Park Av. Phone Plaza 7505.

MARMON late model landaulet; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1914 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1915 five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1915, Model 41 speedster; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

Mercer, late 1914, 5-passenger touring; A1 condition throughout; used privately; owner needs cash. 150 West 55th.

MERCER 1915 six-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MERCER 1915 runabout; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MITCHELL, 1916, with Winter top; also Mitchell, 1916, runabout; bargains. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

NATIONAL 1916 six-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

OVERLAND.—1915 6 cylinder, 7 passenger; every equipment; 4 new non-skid tires; original sale; looks and runs like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Decatur 4004.

OVERLAND, 1916, light, four-cylinder touring car; economical; powerful; bargain. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH roadster, 1916 model, slightly used, but cannot be told from new; has many extras; $575. J. S. Diuguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STEARNS SILENT KNIGHT.—A great sacrifice; six-cylinder touring; cost $4,850; only used 10 months; fully equipped; price $750 cash. Owner, 2 Grace Court, corner Hicks St., 2 blocks from Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER.—1916 4 Cylinder, 7 passenger; good tires; looks and runs like new. $600.00.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Decatur 4004.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Attractive large and small rooms; exceptional board. Telephone Stuyvesant 4275.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, suite; private bath.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Two large rooms, private bath, 2d floor; meals; quiet surroundings.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room, with bath; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms with board; references; table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms to rent for the Winter; excellent table; references.

MADISON AV., 71.—Attractive large and small rooms, all conveniences; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms, elegantly furnished; private baths; electricity; excellent table.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; private baths; rates reasonable.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Handsome newly decorated rooms, private baths; electric light; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large and small rooms; desirable house; near "L," surface; references.

72D, 111 WEST.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; IDEAL LOCATION.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive; newly renovated; private bath; also suite; fine table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large double rooms; prices reasonable; table guests.

73D, 181 WEST.—Subway express; desirable vacancies facing Sherman Square; American family.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front rooms; private bath; excellent board; near Riverside.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Newly decorated; private baths, electricity, phones, steam; table boarders.

75TH, 130 WEST.—One double and two hall rooms, with board; references.

115 WEST 75TH.
Desirable rooms with board; references.

155 WEST 76TH.
Desirable rooms, with board; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; alcove; water; other rooms; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 249 WEST.—ROOMS; TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

301 WEST 77TH.
Select accommodations; double rooms; baths; single heated; lavatory; best table; electricity; steam.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive double, medium and single rooms, baths; excellent table; electricity.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent French cuisine; reasonable; references.

79TH, 212 WEST.—TABLE GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; SOUTHERN COOKING.

79TH, 121 WEST. "THE PUTNAM." Rooms, with board; high grade.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; excellent home table; references.

80TH, 146 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; home cooking; American family.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished double room; dressing room; excellent table; electricity; moderate.

82D, 68 WEST.—Single rooms; men, business women; also studio; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests' booklet.

84TH, 35 WEST.—Business men only, sunny rooms with running water, near bath; electricity, home laundry. Schuyler 8927.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Large second-story front; superior table; German Jewish house.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; single or en suite; electricity; excellent table.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; finest table; parlor dining.

88TH, 816 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; near Riverside; table a specialty.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large and small sunny room; suitable three gentlemen; excellent table.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Choice, sunny rooms, beautiful private home, modern throughout; very best service and table; $12-$28.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service; references; reasonable; Southerners.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Double room; with bath; other rooms; private residence accommodating only 8 guests; surroundings and services unusual.

107TH, 322 WEST. (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also two of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; singly, en suite; excellent table board.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av., near Morningside Park, The Columbia.)—Pleasant single rooms, $8, $12, $16; two expected vacant, two adjoining rooms; every comfort; excellent meals; references. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; electricity; good home cooking; references.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Broadway subway; beautiful Riverside nearby; The Audubon; bright rooms; excellent meals; home comforts; $8 to $12 one; $15 up two. 2757 Audubon.

156TH ST., 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; PRIVATE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

ACCOMMODATIONS for parties desiring refined surroundings; thorough cleanliness; efficient service; connecting rooms; private bath suite; also smaller rooms; exceptional table; American household; $7 up; references exchanged. Telephone Riverside 1887; 61 West 104th and 112 West 17th.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th.)—Attractive rooms, southern exposure; excellent board; gentlemen. Jantzen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Private family offers excellent homelike accommodations; $12.50. Telephone 2916 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Superb; beautiful suite and bath; telephone 9957. Mrs. Stein.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Family House of rare standard. Grand panorama; 20 minutes to Manhattan. Fifty lovely rooms, elegantly furnished. Abundance sunlight, sea air, quietness. Excellent chef and service; small tables. Piazzas, social parlors; worth investigation. Weekly, $11-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 174 WEST 126TH.
7th Av., room, board, special rates; baths, telephones; home cooking; convenient cars.

"THE WOODBURY," 855 Riverside Drive; two blocks north of 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 344.—Superior accommodations; furnishings red; blue velvet carpets, white enameled mahogany furniture; suites, double, single rooms, baths; best table; electricity, steam.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Rooms, board; suite, private bath; Winter reservations; references.

WEST END AV., 822, (75th.)—Large rooms; subway, buses; conveniences; table guests.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Young gentleman wishes residence and board with refined private family in neighborhood of Concourse or Washington Heights; garage space for small car desirable. Write W. G. F., Box 2, Station T.

Jewish gentleman wants large room, board; private family; state particulars. C 24 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

80TH, 183 WEST.—Parlor floor; also large room; private baths, parquet floor; electricity.

84th, 35 West.—Large room, private bath, second floor, business man. Schuyler 8927.

72D, 121 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor with private bathroom; unfurnished.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant, large and small, steam-heated rooms.

30TH, 124 EAST.—Private house, large, handsomely furnished room; bath, telephone; homelike.

36TH, 149 EAST, near Lexington.—Elegantly furnished rooms; steam heat, telephone, all conveniences.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelors' rooms, residence Oriental art collector; references required.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman, tired of hotel or club life, may find suitable accommodation and comforts of well-regulated home; breakfast optional; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; running water; electric light; telephone; references.

68TH, 232 EAST.—Comfortable, furnished rooms; private family; gentlemen; references.

MADISON AV., (near 39th St.)—In private home, hardwood floors, steam heat, electric light; gentlemen only. Telephone Murray Hill 167.

MADISON AV, 348.—Attractive front suite, private bath, telephone, $12; other rooms.

West Side.

6TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large, delightful, attractive rooms; exceptional atmosphere; electricity; telephone; baths, lavatory; references.

11TH, 66 WEST.—Refined family would rent front bedroom to business gentleman; electric light, bath, phone. Apt. 2.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large rooms, private house; studio, bachelor apartments; exclusive; electricity; references.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; also large room, bath; gentlemen; permanent.

50TH, 36 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric lights; steam heat; references.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Magnificently furnished, large, small rooms; also beautiful suites; baths, electricity, kitchenettes; refined; $6 to $25.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome alcove room, adjoining bath; small room; conveniences; gentlemen, refined.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; every convenience; references essential.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Charming single, double front room; running water; modern apartment, cheerful home; reasonable; worth investigating. Vane.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractively furnished; private baths; electricity, steam heat; references; subway express.

70TH, 269 WEST.—Large and small room adjoining bath; private family; references.

70TH, 202 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; every convenience; gentlemen.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Bright, warm room, adjoining bath, lavatory; continuous hot water; breakfast optional.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with, without board; convenient to all cars.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large rooms, with or without private bath; also single; references.

73D 158 WEST.—Delightfully quiet newly furnished rooms; near subway; elevator; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

73TH, 170 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room; single, couple; all conveniences. Schellhorn.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths, electricity; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable, large, medium rooms; home comforts; all conveniences; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive, large room; twin beds; suitable two gentlemen; references.

159 WEST 75TH ST.
Rooms, adjoining baths; electricity; gentlemen preferred.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; reasonable; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Beautiful large, second floor front, adjoining bath; other rooms; $8-$10.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Immaculately clean, well-furnished rooms; kitchenette privileges; reference; telephone.

79TH ST., 218 WEST.—Very attractive, large front room, with twin beds, large dressing room, running water, electricity, and telephone.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room, private bath; opposite subway; reasonable; references.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Large room, with dressing room; twin beds; all conveniences; references.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful large and small sunny, furnished rooms; all conveniences; reference.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, also small, room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in apartment for bachelor.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; attractive parlor floor; private bath; electricity; $20.

81ST, 268 WEST, (West End.)—Large, sunny suite, or separate; shower; apartment. Pearson.

82D, 13 WEST.
Attractive rooms, single, suites; private baths.

82D, 107 WEST.—Attractive parlor alcove, outside bedroom; quiet, refined; references. Rollen.

82D, 53 WEST.—Rent be

SUFFRAGIST SONGS BUT NO TALK IN PARK

Commissioner Ward Revokes Most Objectionable Features of Propaganda Permit.

ORATORY GOES TO STREETS

The Tableaux to be Shown at Indefinite Places as Opportunities Offer.

The performance which the suffragists had planned to give on the Mall in Central Park this afternoon before protest was made against the use of a park to further a propaganda is to be "peripatetic," according to an announcement sent out yesterday by the press bureau of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. The tableaux and speeches are to be held outside of the park and the musical program on the Mall.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, in rescinding the action of a subordinate who granted the tableau permit, but allowing the suffragists to have their music in the park, pointed to precedents for public concerts by private organizations. It was contended, however, by opponents of misuse of parks that this was not an entertainment devised to divert the public, but a side performance meant to draw a crowd for a political purpose. Park lovers asserted, moreover, that the use of the park for any special purpose would lead to continual misuse.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party expressed her opinion of THE TIMES's objections to park encroachments to a reporter yesterday. "We have THE TIMES to thank for all of this," she said. "We are going to have the concert there, just the same, although to get the Park Commissioner out of a hole we have consented to hold the rest of the entertainment in the street. There have been lots of park encroachments that THE TIMES has never objected to. It is simply because it is a suffrage entertainment."

These are the new plans sent out by the suffrage press bureau:

"Owing to unlooked-for technicalities of the law the suffrage demonstration at Central Park on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 23, will have a kaleidoscopic effect. It may even have a now-you-see-it and now-you-don't aspect. In view of attacks made upon the legality of their permit to use the park for a simple suffrage program of speeches, music, and tableaux, the suffragists are doing their level best to conform to the wishes of the Park Commissioner, Cabot Ward.

"Suffragists say they are quite accustomed to sudden jolts to their plans and so they are amiably making into a processional what started out to be a quiet gathering. Whatever their simple plan finally becomes after the vicissitudes of lightning changes, it will not lose in effectiveness, they are convinced.

"Their original program will now 'move on' like Little Joe from spot to spot. Their concert by women trumpeters will be held in the grand stand at the Mall at 2:30. From there the audience will be invited to proceed to Seventy-second Street and Fifth Avenue in order to hold a legal street meeting. At this meeting Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Asesociation and of the International Suffrage Alliance of twenty-six nations, will be permitted to make a speech of protest against the disfranchisement of her sex. Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Missouri, the newly elected First Vice President of the National Association, will also speak.

"The proposed tableau visualizing the suffrage movement is still like 'happiness sincere, fixed to no spot.' It will pleasantly proceed to any hospitable spot which comes within the law and there it will station itself. Whatever it does with itself it refuses to be anything but a completely law-abiding and well-behaved tableau. It will be composed of all the forty-eight States, and if any State becomes detached from its moorings a kindly public is invited to restore it to its rightful home.

"This is the same tableau that made a part of the suffragists' 'Golden Lane' in St. Louis in June. The St. Louis authorities found no difficulty at all at that time in granting permission to the women to hold this tableau in the centre of the city although the Democratic Convention was then in session."

SEEK $50,000 FOR CRIPPLES.

Dr. Emerson Expects Brace Fund to Pass $40,000 Mark Today.

The Health Department announced yesterday that the fund for braces for crippled children had reached a total of $39,973.87. There was contributed yesterday $308. The $40,000 mark set some weeks ago by the Health Department, it is confidently hoped, will be passed today, and then will come the effort to get $50,000. The epidemic this Summer will mean, it is expected, that more than 5,000 children wil be crippled.

The following were yesterday's contributors: Carrie W. Settheimer, Camp Massapequa, $122; Ade Bayer, $100; Oscar G. Kalish, $25; THE NEW YORK TIMES, A. S. Frissell, "In Memory of Dorothy," and "F. A.," $10 each; The New York World, $7; Baby Lucille, $3, and Miss Helen R. Brodt, $1.

Readers of THE TIMES yesterday sent in $44 to be used in the fund for toys and braces for crippled children. The contributors were as follows:

"G. S. M.," $25; a collection taken up by Abe Strauss among the children summering at Long Branch, $10; Gladys D. Schmidt, $5; the Three Cousins, $3; Lillian Ida S., $1.

Let Culver Rapid Transit Contract.

The contract for the installation of tracks on the main portion of the Culver Rapid Transit Railroad in Brooklyn, now under construction, was awarded yesterday to Kaufman & Garcey by the Public Service Commission. The contract price was $103,680. The new Culver line, which is being constructed as an elevated road, will replace the present surface extension of the Fifth Avenue elevated line to Coney Island. The new line will be an elevated extension of the Fourth Avenue system.

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SCHOOL ON MONDAY BY ORDER OF MAYOR

Decision Announced After He Holds a Conference with Emerson and Willcox.

EXPECT NO FIGHT IN COURT

Authorities Convinced Paralysis Epidemic Is So Near End That There Is No Danger to Pupils.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Thurs-day.	Deaths. Yes-terday.	New Cases. Thurs-day.	New Cases. Yes-terday.
Manhattan	3	3	10	9
Brooklyn	2	5	11	5
Bronx	..	2	4	3
Queens	1	1	2	3
Richmond	..	..	..	..
Total	6	11	27	20

Total deaths to date.....2,226
Total cases to date.....8,861

Mayor Mitchel announced yesterday that the city's schools would open on Monday, as had been decided by the Board of Education. The Mayor made this declaration after a conference in his office with Health Commissioner Haven Emerson and William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, regarding the possible spread of infantile paralysis if the schools were opened.

The conference was called yesterday, after Mayor Mitchel had received a letter from the League of Parents' Association of the Eighteenth School District, asking him to prevent the schools' opening. After the conference the Mayor announced his decision.

"I called these gentlemen in," he said, "because I wanted to hear what they thought about the matter. I myself have received a letter from Father Smith, head of the city's parochial schools, asking that the schools be opened on Monday. Dr. Emerson gave his reasons why he thought it not only safe, but really beneficial for the children, to open the schools on Sept. 25, and I agree with him."

Mr. Willcox did not believe children would be exposed to danger in coming together in the schoolroom.

"Ninety-five per cent. of the school children have been in the city during the Summer," he said, "and it is not as though they were being brought back to the city. You must remember also that 75,000 have played together in the school playgrounds during the epidemic with no apparent increase in the epidemic. We think the children will be safer in school with the precautions which are going to be taken."

Expect No Action in Court.

A letter from Dr. L. Emmett Holt, Professor of Children's Diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to Mr. Willcox was shown to Mayor Mitchel. Dr. Holt declared it his opinion that there could be no real danger to the school children in coming back at once.

"It is probable," said Dr. Holt in his letter, "that there will be occasional cases through the months of October and November, but I do not believe these would lessen materially if the schools were not to open until December."

Dr. Emerson said that David Rothschild, who has led the fight of the Parents' League of the Eighteenth School District to keep the schools shut, told him last night there would be no legal action attempted to close the schools.

The Health Commissioner said he believed each parent opposed to the school opening would probably address a personal letter to the school Principal in charge of his children, asserting that he did not care to send his children back. Then, said Dr. Emerson, it was up to the Principal, for the Department of Health was not at all concerned whether the children were sent to school by their parents or not.

How Other Diseases Spread.

"During the school months of last year," said Dr. Emerson, "there were 20,668 cases of measles, 5,797 cases of scarlet fever, and 13,725 cases of diphtheria in the city, a total of 40,192 cases of highly contagious diseases. The way in which the cases went up with the school opening was on this order: Measles, 270 cases in September, 325 in October, and 581 in November; scarlet fever, 147 cases in September, 252 in October, and 395 in November; diphtheria, 722 cases in September, 1,061 in October, and 1,293 in November.

"The number of cases of these diseases went up throughout the whole year, month by month, till June. If we paid attention to the spread of disease, we would never open our schools."

In regard to poliomyelitis, Dr. Emerson said he looked to see the disease now die down to almost nothing.

"We are getting more new cases a day, of course, than we want," he said, "but the number is not so high above normal as would seem at the first glance. The doctors are diagnosing the disease immediately now with 100 per cent. average. Heretofore, while several cases of 'polio' broke out now and then, we would hardly hear of them until weeks or months later, when the patient was brought for treatment to the hospital or dispensary."

Twenty-six new cases of infantile paralysis were reported yesterday to the New Jersey Health Department. They were distributed as follows: Trenton, 6; Newark, 4; Randolph Township, 3; West Orange, Chatham Borough, 2 each: Bridgeton, Nutley, Hamilton Township, Secaucus, Cranbury Township, Pompton Township, Penn's Grove, Elizabeth, Summit, 1 each.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Reports of thirty-nine up-State cases of infantile paralysis, an increase of seventeen over yesterday's figures, were received by the State Health Department for the twenty-four hours ended at 5 o'clock this afternoon. One death was recorded from Fulton, Oswego County.

New cases were reported today from the following counties: Orange and Sullivan, 5 each; Westchester and Oswego, 4 each; Rockland, Madison, and Pompkins, 3 each; Chenango and Suffolk, 2 each; Onondaga, Dutchess, Cayuga, Greene, Oneida, Cortland, Ulster, and Otsego, 1 each.

Totals since the inception of the epidemic now stand: Cases, 3,087; deaths, 551.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of persons who have died as a result of the disease were given out yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

William Sobbding, 2 years, 104 Forsyth St.
P. Maurer, 3, 409 E. 81st St.
B. Boresh, 2, 338 E. 47th St.
F. Rhing, 12, 68 E. 81st St.
Kate Halzo, 1, 531 E. 88th St.
E. Bondy, Jr., 0-1, 601 W. 174th St.
M. Walsh; 3, 570 W. 191st St.
William Mozickal, 2, 545 W. 129th St.
S. Lerner, 2, 60 W. 98th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Barney Leacha, 0-1 year, 2 Baxter St.
Sara Devlin, 0-1, 15 Broome St.
William Hendrickson, 2, 119 Greenwich Av.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Otto Bloom, 0-1 year, 1,248 Washington Av.
Samuel Fich, 1, 3,317 Westchester Av.
Edward Roach, 3, 616 E. 137th St.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Catherine Destarelli, 2 years, 3,488 Webster Av.
John Schwarer, 4, 1,360 Lyman Place.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Sylvia Tarter, 2 years, 47 Bristol St.
Lillian Zinn, 3, 533 Warwick St.
Ruth Slifen, 2, 318 Van Sicklen, Av.
John Besswanger, 3, 124 Suydam St.
Mary Brannigan, 4, 2,039 Nostrand Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Rose Hirsch, 1 year, 53 Johnson Av.
Dorothy Wollitzer, 1, 382 Alabama Av.
Geneva Lancaster, 2, 481 Lincoln Road.
Sylvia Desidorio, 1, 5,304 7th Av.
Ettie Brodat, 7, 394 Bristol St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

John Whitehead, 2 years, 74 Willow St., Asteria.
Margt. Hayes, 6, 667 7th Av., Astoria.
Helen Mitzman, 0-1, Maurice Av., Bayside.

DEATH—QUEENS.

John Whitehead, 2 years, 74 Willow St., Astoria.

The total of cases now past the acute stage is 2,808.

HEALTH OFFICIALS SEIZE BABY

Mrs. Anderson of Jamaica Relaxes Vigilance and Officials Rush In.

After being repulsed Thursday in an attempt to remove Robert, the 19-months-old child of Mrs. Anton Anderson of Jamaica, L. I., who, they said, was suffering from infantile paralysis, the Jamaica Health Department officers, aided by the local police, invaded the Anderson home yesterday and took the baby to the Queensboro Hospital for Contagious Diseases.

Mrs. Anderson, the wife of an expert cabinet maker at 180 New York Avenue, asserted that her baby had only a slight lameness, due, according to Dr. William A. Smith of Springfield, L. I., to an attack of malaria. She further declared that she had retained Louis T. Gresser, a Jamaica attorney, and that, in a few days, Robert would be gotten out of the hospital.

The "raid," for so Mrs. Anderson termed the action of the Jamaica Health Department, took place late yesterday afternoon. All day a policeman had watched in front of the house for Robert to come out. And all day Master Robert, in the care of his brother and sister, had remained in the attic.

Mrs. Anderson decided finally that the Health Department had accepted her word, shouted Thursday night through a bolted door at Dr. Joseph Cohen of the Health Department, that Robert did not have poliomyelitis.

She sent the older children into the back yard to play and took charge of Robert herself. The back door stood open and unwatched for a moment.

It was then that the lone policeman, who had walked around to the side of the house, saw his opportunity. With a spring that would have done credit to a jackrabbit, he was over the fence and through the open door. Just inside he was confronted by Miss Ruth Johnson, Mrs. Anderson's sister.

A blast on his whistle brought Dr. Tannenbaum, the Health Department's head; Dr. James C. Sharp, Superintendent of the Queensboro Hospital; Dr. Livingstone, an ambulance surgeon, and, according to Miss Johnson, at least a "dozen policemen."

With the medical men in advance and the policemen following, the crowd rushed upstairs and confronted the astonished Mrs. Anderson, who was then explaining to Robert on her lap how he needn't fear the whole Jamaica Department of Health. She was too startled to do more than gasp as the "raiding" party seized Robert.

They put him in an ambulance, bound for the hospital, whereupon Mrs. Anderson expressed a vivid opinion of their action, an opinion shared, evidently, by an excited group of neighbors who gathered outside, brandishing brooms and sticks.

The officials refused last night to discuss the case.

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FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Ministers. Dr. Woelfkin will preach at 11. No evening service.

HOPE CHURCH, Broadway, 104th St. Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 79TH STREET. I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., PASTOR.

IF OUR LORD SHOULD TARRY. PETER W. PHILPOTT WILL PREACH 11 A. M.—"POWER WITH GOD AND WITH MEN." 8 P. M.—"THREE CALLS FROM DEATH." THE EVENING SERMON WILL BE ESPECIALLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. 11 A. M.—"Civilization—Its Cause and Cure." 8 P. M.—"Life's Profit and Loss Account." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 11 A. M.—"Belief Needed." 8 P. M.—"Infidelity That is Deadly."

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—"A Plea for Free Play." 7 P. M.—Union Services.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d. Sixth Church, 1331 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM. NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian.) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. The Pastor will preach, 11 A. M.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Pastor Dr. JEFFERSON preaches 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN, B'way, 76th St. Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., preaches 11.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL Preaching at 11 and 8. CHRISTIAN Dr. Finis Idleman, 142 W. 81. CHURCH Bible School, 10; C. E., 7.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, College Room, Hotel Astor, Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor.—Dr. Horatio Dresser, Sunday, at 11. Subject: "True Receptivity."

JEWISH.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. SILVERMAN on "THE GREATNESS OF MAN." Daily service, 12:30. All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. at 120th St., Dr. (M. H.) Harris. NEW YEAR'S ADDRESSES. Sept. 27— 6 P. M., "The Ethics of Memory." Sept. 28—11 A. M., "War and Life."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH Broadway & 93d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th Street and Central Park West, Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor, Preaches 11 A. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60th St. 11, Dr. Tippy; 8, Mr. Bockman. 9:45, Sunday School; 7, Epworth League.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.; C. C. MARSHALL; 11.—"Christianity Misunderstood"; 8.—"The Devil's Riddle"; Motion Pictures.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, W. 76th St., East of B'way. FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D. D., at 11, on "JESUS ONLY: A Study of Sunset and Sunrise."

ST. JAMES'S METHODIST, Madison Ave. and 126th St. ARCHEY DECATUR BALL, D. D., Pastor. Preaches at 11 and 8.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th Street and West End Avenue. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Love Song of St. Paul." 8 P. M.—"How God Raised an Army."

UNION, The Friendly CHURCH, 48th St., West of Broadway. T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Impossibles of Christ." 8 P. M.—"Old Wives' Fables." Swiss Bell Ringer.

NEW THOUGHT.

SECOND CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND, Hotel Claridge. Silent Meeting 10:30. THEODORE G. NORTHRUP of Chicago will speak at 11 o'clock SUBJECT: "LITTLE THINGS." Come and Hear This Business Man.

SIXTH CYCLE MESSAGE. Ralph M. de Bit, 218 Madison Av., cor. 38th. Sunday, 11 and 8. All welcome.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St. Speaker, Sunday, at 11, Mrs. SOPHIA VAN MARTER. Subject, "The Power Within."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., DR. MERLE-SMITH will preach.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Palmer will preach at both services.

FT. GEORGE, 185th, E. of St. Nicholas Av. Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A., 8 P. M. Graded Bible School at 3 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON, 174th St. at Broadway. DR. MARTIN, AT 11 AND 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., Dr. Work Preaches.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 122d Street & Mt. Morris Park West. 11 and 8. Rev. GEO. W. ARMS.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D.D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. E. Graham Wilson. Subject, "The World's Greatest Wonder." If a stranger in the city or without a church home come and hear.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 155th St. Bet. B'way and Amsterdam Av. Rev. JOHN R. MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Rev. CHAS. N. VAN HOUTEN, LL. B., Asst. Minister. 11 A. M.—"Church or Club." 8 P. M.—"Youth's Possibilities."

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St. Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St., Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D. will preach, 11, A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. The Rev. ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D., will preach at 11 o'clock: "I Believe in God." NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY (except Saturday), 12:30-12:50.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Broadway at 120th Street. The opening service of the eighty-first year will be the inauguration of its Rev. FREDERICK JOHN FOAKES JACKSON, D. D., as Charles A. Briggs Graduate Professor of Christian Institutions. On Thursday, Sept. 28th, at 4 o'clock, Dr. Jackson will deliver his inaugural address on "Some Different Aspects of the Church." The public is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 11th St. and University Place. Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. } Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., cor. 105th St. Rev. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preaches 11 and 8. Graded Bible School opens at 3:00 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. L. T. Cole. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. W. deF. Johnson. Daily service, 7:30 A. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.—Services 8, 9:45, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Preachers, Rev. Gregory Mabry, 11 A. M.; Rev. J. R. Atkinson, 8 P. M. Full choir.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th Street. Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low Masses, 7:30, 9. High Mass and Sermon (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.), 10:45. Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—11 A. M., Service and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, D. D., Rector. 11, Morning Prayer, Sermon, Rev. E. M. H. Knapp. 4, Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 224 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion.....8 A. M. Morning Prayer, (Rector).....11 A. M. Evensong, (Mr. Burgess).....8 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector. Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. BISHOP BRENT will preach at 11 and 8.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 44th Street. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. & 87th St. REV. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector. Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays: Mass at 7. Holy Days and Fridays, 7 and 10.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Ave. and 71st St. Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rev. P. A. Easley.) 4, Evening Prayer and Sermon (Mr. Easley.)

St. Luke's Church, Convent Av. and 141st St. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services, 8, 11, 8. Preacher, the Rector.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4 P. M., Evensong and Address, (Rector.)

TRINITY CHURCH, Sunday Services: 7 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon. 3:30 P. M., Evensong. Weekday Services: 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

REFORMED.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and 149 St., nr. Amst. Av. DR. PAUL S. LEINBACH, at 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR FULTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. PAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAMES BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. PETER H. MILLIKEN, D.D., will preach 11 A. M.—"Acceptable Sacrifice." 8 P. M.—"Baptized with Fire."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Ave. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Rev. W. H. P. FAUNCE, D.D., President of Brown University, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH. Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St. Rev. William I. Chamberlain, D.D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, (Spiritual Science,) 20 West 31st St., Rose Levere, LL.